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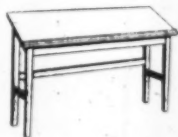
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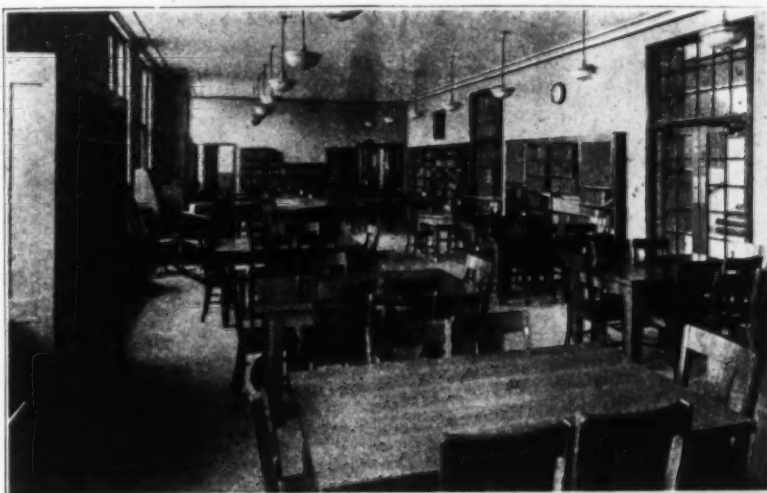
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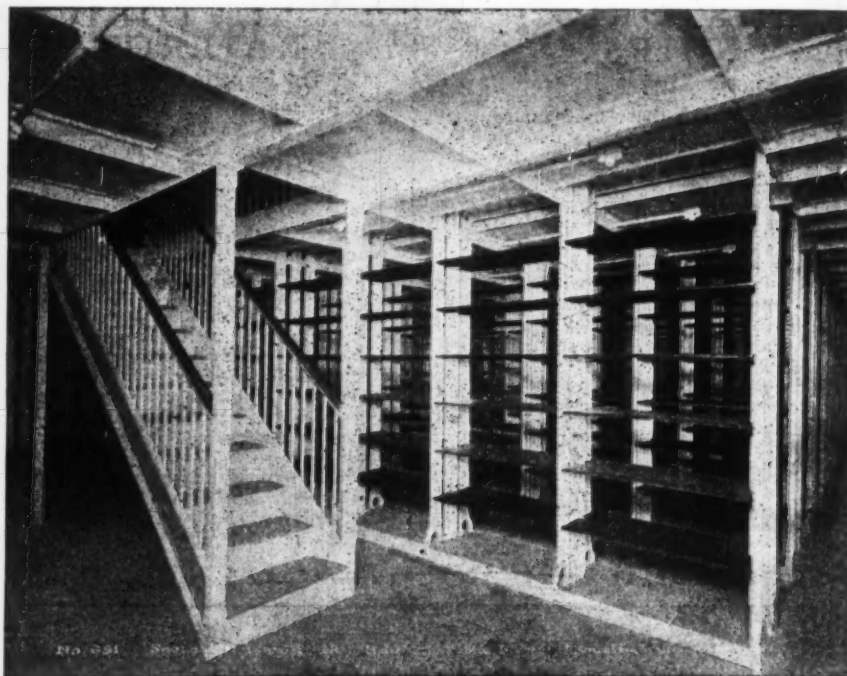
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JULY, 1927

The President's Address

*The Presidential Address of George H. Locke, at the Toronto Conference
of the A. L. A., June 20, 1927*

IN the comprehensive address of my predecessor in the presidential office, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the American Library Association, the history and achievements of those fifty years were adequately portrayed. With the vision of a Moses he viewed the Promised Land and suggested how that land might be possessed and made to bring forth exceeding great riches for the betterment of individual endeavour and social welfare. Unlike, however, the great law-giver of Israel, he is still with us in our march into the Promised Land, and we hope that he will live long enough to see a series of Joshuas leading on towards conquest—for the land will never be wholly won—there will always be social problems to solve which need the intelligent direction which we librarians should aim to give.

We have heard so often from the platform and in the press the statement that this institution with which we are identified is educational in its scope, that this is in danger of becoming a platitude, and I can imagine no worse fate than that we should tolerate platitudes, those fervent statements on the platform which deal in generalities and which not only do not land us anywhere but drug men's minds till they cannot see what action is really called for, and still less rise to any action. It is much easier to mount on wings like eagles than to walk and not faint.

But a real danger that comes from this looseness of thought and expression is that we turn disgusted to the other extreme and revert in practice to the old idea—and a false idea—that education is a state that some day will be reached, after which no further effort will be required. We forget that education is a process that is ever going on. Were it not so there would be much less excuse for the presence of such an institution as the library.

While there is not a librarian here who cannot point out some distinctly educational feature

which is characteristic of some library, we have felt the difficulty of making this felt generally, so that it would be accorded public and social recognition. Now I rejoice that such has come to pass and at the very heart of things. It seems to me that one of the notable and encouraging events of the year was the public recognition of the library as an educational institution by the establishment of "chairs" in connection with the National library at Washington. Dr. Herbert Putnam, in whose regret at being absent tonight we all join, speaks of the chairs of Fine Arts and American History which have been founded at Washington. We have been living within sound of the oft-repeated statement that the librarian of today is not merely a custodian. Here is proof of it, and I hope we all shall live to see chairs and teachers, men who know what has been collected out of the past in their respective fields and have the interest and ability to interpret these for the inquiring student.

Here are laboratories which have been only partially used, and now here is the precedent so dear to all the English speaking world. The work has begun, and at the National library. The recognition of this at the center means much to the development of our professional standards. It is a great step forward.

I was very much interested and encouraged by a symptom of the same movement when not long ago a professor wrote an article in one of our leading periodicals in which as a protest against platoon and bulk education with its elaborate equipment, he said that he would like to have a desk in a college library and have come to him all the odd boys in the college, those who were ahead in some subject, and restless, or were losing faith in themselves because of failure in some subject. He would like to advise them and let them work out in the library—really a laboratory—along with him, their own plans. That would be a most interesting and fascinating

job, and one we can do in our institutions, and indeed it is today being attempted with gratifying success even in our public libraries.

When the school laid undue emphasis upon instruction we were in danger of going to the other extreme of ignoring the definite side and allowing ourselves to drift upon the vast sea of education with little regard to direction or equipment. The matter of material equipment was greatly helped by the ship-subsidy policy of the Carnegie Trust, and soon the harbours were full of library craft with everything furnished for a voyage, but with no very definite objective, and with sailors full of zeal but lacking in technical knowledge.

When the situation became acute we were again subsidized by providing means whereby the individuals might be technically trained, and standards were set up to the intent that none should go aboard who were not up to the minimum standard. There were many among us who wondered whether the standardization of ships, equipment, and finally of individuals, would not make necessary a standardization of wind and wave so that these ships could stand only the kind of gales which they were constructed to withstand—and any unusual winds, any sudden blows not in the almanac, might mean difficulties if not disaster. To guard against such things we were told that we should get an efficient organization which would investigate all possible and imaginable terrors, analyze and classify these and, having the efficient chart we would be equal to any emergency.

But are we?

Is human life and human conduct capable of being analyzed to that extent? Fortunately it is not, and therefore there are still some who believe that life is an adventure, that today is no index of what tomorrow may be, and that all things are not discoverable by the analytic process. There are, to be sure, the great liners—the great libraries—with their magnificent equipment of lecture halls, marble salons, *à la carte* dining rooms and all the modern conveniences.

McCullagh 'e wanted cabins
With marble and maple and all,
And Brussels and Utrecht velvet
And baths and a 'social hall.

But there always will be the little cargo boats plying up and down—the little cargo boats that "haven't any man," which, unlike the great liners which plough the seas, have to struggle against head winds, have to tack and sail a devious course, ere they are able to deliver their little cargo. Those who love adventure will travel in these smaller craft and perchance the cargo will

be as useful as that delivered by the great liners. It will give pleasure and bring aid to many who are not living in the great harbours which are able to dock and support the deep draft ships with their varied freight.

And now we are all at sea—and temptation to sail on is very strong—the spirit of adventure and romance lures one on and makes him feel that he might carry his audience with him to the fabled lands and smiling isles "where the trumpet orchids blow."

But we are an association of persons engaged in a great practical work. We are living in an age when more than ever education is given not by schools and teachers only, but by social institutions, the newspapers and periodicals, the movies and cinemas, the Y. M. C. A., the correspondence study, the clubs and even the churches who too have had to lend themselves to the movement, and adapt themselves to the social tendencies of the age so that they may compete with the outside social forces—and not least of all the agencies for education is the library.

We have shared in the marvellous growth of social and educational institutions which marks the last ten years, especially in America. We are face to face today with the situation that confronts institutions which grow fast and flourish. We find ourselves with 10,000 members, scattered over a continent, and that this vast body may have direction, we have developed an organization that seems to many of the older persons, who remember the days of our youth, to be formidable in numbers and dangerous in possibilities of power. It is one of the penalties of "big business" and there are some who fear that this organization of effort may result in diminution of interest and loss of personal leadership.

It is a real problem, and, after a term in the presidential chair, I am convinced more than ever that it would be a wise step for us to adopt a two years' term of office for the leader of our association. If that is not done, the power of the president may grow less and less, and the power of the organization known as the general staff—the more or less permanent officials—may proportionately increase. I have nothing but praise for the excellent work of the permanent officials, but I think that there will always be a need for personal leadership in a social institution which has for its aim the development of character and intelligent citizenship. The continuity of policy can be taken care of by the permanent officials, but the theoretical outlook—if you would call it such—calls for the unfettered idealism of a leader. This cannot be accomplished by a yearly tenure

of office, and it is quite conceivable that the president might become a mere figurehead to approve the actions of the permanent officials. When that comes the Association will have lost the personal interest and leadership that is necessary for intelligent progress.

It may be that there is a corollary to this proposal in that meetings of a general nature such as we are holding here might be held biennially, and that regional meetings might be held in the intervening year, having regard to the vast extent of country which we cover and to the fact that any one of a half dozen regional meetings which I can imagine, would be larger in point of attendance than the A. L. A. of twenty years ago.

Another problem which seems to be facing us is the recognition that the endowment given by the Carnegie Trust is not only a means whereby we may be stronger financially, but it carries a responsibility placed upon us to see that our use of this endowment be made to affect favorably the social and educational life of America.

In other words we must realize that the results of our expenditures should justify the faith that was reposed in us which led the people to give us that endowment.

And just here may I say that this is no time to relax our efforts to make provision for the future. The work grows apace, the necessities have grown with our changing social life, and we feel the need of additional funds just as much as before we received the princely gift. Truly "new occasions teach new duties." The number of things we are doing seems large, but the very fact that we are engaged in so many pursuits has awakened the people to needs which formerly they thought were unsolvable in this generation. These needs are pressing upon us today, and hence our thoughts will have to be directed not only to a thoro organization of what we are now doing, but towards the development of plans by which we may meet the ever increasing tasks which people are urging us to undertake. So far as I can see from the history of the Association we never were in need of such wise counsel and intelligent effort as we are today.

An illustration of one of our internal problems is that of the development of the movement for libraries in our schools. One of the roots of our institution was that which grew from the conviction that education thru books was necessary for boys and girls, and in the early days of our history, collections of books were in our schools. These gradually dwindled in number and in power, because they had no organization and no interpreter, except in isolated instances of some enthusiastic teachers. Then came the

development of libraries for boys and girls in connection with the public libraries. This movement took such hold of the public that its very success led our school friends to recognize that a powerful educational help had been lost to them by their neglect, and today we face the problem that there is a strong, active demand that there be established school libraries as well equipped and as well manned as are the departments of our public libraries.

What will be the relationship of these libraries to our public libraries? I know of no problem that requires more intelligent research and more careful adjustment if the interests of education in the larger sense are to be conserved, and intelligent progress is to be provided.

I have mentioned these practical problems because I have an inherent dread of over-organization, of the dulling of individual effort, of the development of a standardized system of education, all of which I think are subversive of democracy.

I have refrained from mentioning the great works now in progress.

1. The study of how the libraries can reach and attract those of adult age.

And just here may I quote from an address by the Prime Minister of Great Britain:

"I have a peculiar sympathy with adult education because I have followed it to the best of my ability all my life. I was very much interested to find a peculiar instance recently of that interest which all English people take in education, not always instructed, but always present, because when I became Prime Minister, a well-known lady in society, whose acquaintance I had not had the pleasure of making, asked this question of a friend of mine: 'Is the new Prime Minister what you would call an educated man?' I doubt very much whether she knew what was implied by the word 'educated'; but it showed, at any rate, that she felt that education was a good thing in itself, and a thing which should be possessed by any one aspiring to the post of Prime Minister. That is all to the good. But I expect that all of you have learned, as I have, that education is a process and a thing that is never finished; and it is a wonderful thing that here, in this movement, we find one more instance in our history of that triumph of voluntary effort from which have sprung all the best movements and the best things in our country from the beginning of its history. You take a movement like the Boy Scouts; it did not originate in the War Office. You take the Salvation Army; it did not come from Canterbury. The Franciscans did not come from Rome; and in the same way this great movement from adult

education did not take its origin in Whitehall. It sprang—where all these things have sprung from—it sprang from the very heart of the people, and that is what gives it its strength, and that is what is going to continue to give power to the movement."

2. How those in isolated districts of our great continent may relieve their loneliness, and share in the pleasure of ambition. The gramophone took music to them, and now the radio takes current news and music. Shall we be behind in furnishing what is really the background for the enjoyment of these?

3. And there is also the problem of the adequate education of those who are to manage these great institutions of education, those who are to interpret the message of those who have contributed to our printed literature.

All these and more are the continuing problems of our Association, and the interim deliverances of the commissions of investigation are before you at this meeting for your study and consideration.

It is of the utmost importance that we realize that these Commissions to which we have delegated the investigation of educational affairs are to a very great extent independent of all other Boards and Committees. There is a danger in government by commissions. The sins of commission, you will remember, are to be avoided as well as the sins of omission, and to be really successful we must have responsible government. We have had the experience once or twice this year in the Executive Board of seeming to be but a ratifying or concurring body, after the act had been performed.

There is also the danger of excessive standardization and thinking of librarianship in terms of formulas.

I am not anxious to be connected with only an efficient institution—one logically complete—but I want always to be a part of an institution that is effective—where there is not only a sustaining power but a stimulating influence which urges experiment and rewards individual development, which buries failures even with the turf, and invites all to celebrate the victories of one another. What every institution needs is the pioneer spirit. We can't be pioneers in action in the sense that our fathers were—times have greatly changed—but we can be pioneers in spirit and transfer the impulse of conquest from the physical to the social and educational life. Sometimes we are too near the description given by Dean Inge when in lamenting the decay of the pioneer spirit he commented upon the well known hymn:

They climbed the steep ascent to Heaven
Through peril, toil and pain.

and said that too often today we are content "to follow in the train."

The great task of this generation is to save democracy, to preserve it, and to inspire it. We represent a great democratic institution which can furnish not only the material resources by which this may be greatly aided, but we are reaching out to furnish interpreters of these resources so that individuals may equip themselves for intelligent service by becoming acquainted with the ideals that have inspired men to serve, and also that they may acquire the knowledge that will enable them to exercise a right judgment in all things.

I recognize that democracy and democratic government call for harder work and higher education and further vision than any form of government, in the world. And yet isn't the ideal worth while, and can't we as a great social and educational institution, manned by educated and enthusiastic members, do something worth while towards the realization of this ideal? True, one has moments of despair when he reads of the many failures, but when I am in that mood I think of those lines of Massingham:

For like a child sent with a fluttering light
To feel his way along a gusty night,
Man walks the world. Again and yet again
The lamp shall be by fits of passion slain:
But shall not He who sent him from the door
Relight the lamp once more—and yet once more.

Prize Winners in the Readers' Guide Contest

The prize essays—and some others—in the *Readers' Guide* contest will be published by the H. W. Wilson Company in the hope that they may serve to stimulate the use of the *Guide* and incidentally of periodicals and to secure "the donation of periodicals and co-operation generally."

The judges—Carolyn F. Ulrich, periodical division of the New York Public Library, Agnes Cowing, librarian of James Monroe High School, New York, and Alice Dougan, editor of the *Readers' Guide*—have awarded the prizes as follows:

First Prize: Margery Quigley, Montclair (N. J.) Public Library;

Second Prize: Grace Owen, 1314 Futerbaugh Ave., San Diego, Calif.;

Third Prize: Mary E. Donaldson, Memorial Library, Port Arthur, Texas;

Fourth Prize: Miss Jessie F. Brainard, Horace Mann School for Boys, New York;

Fifth Prize: Ivae Walker, Senior High School Library, Omaha, Nebr.

The Toronto Conference

Report of the A. L. A. General Sessions and Council Meetings

FAVORED in an unusual degree by hospitality on the part of the City of Toronto, the Province of Ontario, and particularly the University of Toronto, and by the cordiality existing among the delegates—Canadian, American, and overseas—the American Library Association opened its Forty-ninth annual conference, at Toronto, Ontario, on Monday, June 20th, and brought it to a well-rounded close on Friday, June 25th.

This was the third A. L. A. Conference to be held in the Dominion of Canada—the first having been held in Montreal, in 1900, and the second in Ottawa, in 1912. At the first Canadian conference there was an attendance of 452; and at the second, 704. This third Canadian conference had an attendance of about 2000, thus making it second, in point of attendance, only to the banner jubilee-conference held last year in Atlantic City.

The entertainment of the delegates was unusually charming and lavish, what with accommodations for a great majority of the delegates in University halls; an informal reception in the senate Chamber of the University, after the first general session, by Sir Robert and Lady Falconer and Dr. and Mrs. George H. Locke; a reception in the quadrangle of Hart House by the Government of the Province of Ontario, on Wednesday night, including a dance in the gymnasium, for which the band of the Queen's Own Rifles provided the music, and a series of dramatic performances in the splendidly-appointed theatre of Hart House; a garden-party in the quadrangle of University College, on Friday afternoon, tendered by the Mayor and the Corporation of the City of Toronto, at which the band of the 48th Regiment of Highlanders was in attendance; several teas thruout the week; a sight-seeing and library-visit tour of the city; facilities for playing golf and tennis; and other features.

The actual conference arrangements were likewise well handled by the Headquarters staff. All of the general sessions were held in the commodious Convocation Hall of the University, and special meetings were for the most part adequately accommodated in various other auditoriums and meeting-places in University buildings. In a few instances the original place of meeting had to be shifted to a large auditorium, due to the press of delegates desiring to attend those particular meetings.

Canadian entity and independence, coupled with international interdependence, seemed to share equally with library work with boys and girls, and with adult education in sounding the note of accord in the general sessions and in many of the special section and group meetings.

Meetings were begun promptly, and they ended early enough to permit of many valuable private conferences and freedom for recreation.

The conference was graced by the presence of several delegates and visitors from overseas, notably Lieut.-Col. J. M. Mitchell, secretary of the Carnegie Trust of the United Kingdom and member of the Government Committee on Libraries; George T. Shaw, chief librarian of Liverpool and representative of the British Library Association; Miss Ruth Overbury, county librarian of the West Riding of Yorkshire, sent by the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust to visit libraries and museums in America and to attend this meeting of the A. L. A.; Dr. E. E. Lowe, curator of the Art Museum and Librarian of Leicester; Miss Anne Rankin, assistant to Dr. Guppy of the John Rylands Library, Manchester; and Monsignor Eugène Tisserant, curator of oriental manuscripts of the Vatican Library.

First General Session

The first general session was held in Convocation Hall on Monday evening, with President George H. Locke, chief librarian of the Toronto Public Library, in the chair.

After singing the national anthems of Great Britain, the United States, and Canada, the audience listened to an address of welcome, delivered on behalf of the Government of the Province of Ontario, by the Hon. and Rev. Canon Henry-J. Cody, formerly Minister of Education for Ontario. Regret was felt and expressed over the absence of the Hon. George Howard Ferguson, Prime Minister of Ontario and present Minister of Education, who was out of town, and who would otherwise have delivered the first welcoming address.

Canon Cody opened his welcome with a mention of Toronto as the great academic and educational centre of Canada, and then proceeded to speak in appreciative terms of the spirit of co-operation existing between the librarians of the United States and Canada, and also of the co-operation between the British and American library associations. "Most heartily do we

[Canadians] commend the work of your great American Library Association," he said. "The modern library is a mighty instrument for conveying knowledge and stimulating culture."

In speaking of the service which the librarians were rendering to adult education, Canon Cody said: "The education of the adult must play a great and growing part in any democracy that is safe for the world. And in providing opportunities for the further education of our citizens, the public library becomes the great factor." He referred to the library as "a great popular university" and "an aggressive missionary institution," and spoke of librarians as the doctors and guides of popular reading.

In closing, Canon Cody referred to the fact that Ontario has suddenly found itself possessed of great mineral and other natural resources, and that Canada was becoming ever more and more independent. But, he said, "we in the Dominion of Canada grip your hands as friends—as friends for ever. We are just as free as you are." He then quoted Ambassador Houghton on the impossibility and undesirability of an alliance between the two branches of the English-speaking world, but the value of developing friendship.

Canon Cody was followed by Sir Robert Falconer, president of the University of Toronto. After extending a warm welcome to the Association on behalf of the University, whose buildings had been turned over to the Conference, Sir Robert outlined some of the peculiar features of Toronto University, claiming for it an individuality all its own, in spite of its many points of similarity with universities in the United States. He explained the principle of "federation" on which the University was founded—the Faculty of Arts comprising four colleges of arts, of equal standing and teaching the same studies. Every student registers in one or other of these colleges and at the same time takes certain courses in the University. Another feature that distinguishes Canadian universities is that they took their origin mainly from England and show that influence to a great extent. But that stream has been lessening of late, and now the influence is mainly Canadian. Yet the standards and methods are largely British, notably the "honors" system.

Sir Robert declared that the United States had done much for Canada in the direction of graduate work, laboratory facilities, and state and private university support, as seen in the tremendous endowments of the universities of the United States. Canada, he said, was endeavoring to follow that lead.

In conclusion, Sir Robert emphasized the importance of the spiritual factor in the life of

the country as the only way to escape from the devastating flood of materialism.

Dr. Locke's presidential address, printed in full elsewhere in this issue, followed next. The President recounted some of the triumphs of the past year, such as the establishing of chairs of history and fine arts at the Library of Congress, the published report of the Commission on Adult Education, the extension of library facilities thru the munificence of the Carnegie Foundation, and the spread of the movement for adult education on this continent as well as in England.

The outstanding point in Dr. Locke's address was undoubtedly his advocacy of a two-year term of incumbency for the president of the A. L. A. and closer identification of the President with the work of the Headquarters staff, looking to greater and more effective leadership in the American library profession. This advocacy bore quick fruit in action taken by the Council of the A. L. A. at its second session during this Conference, as detailed elsewhere.

At the conclusion of his address, Dr. Locke invited the Rt. Hon. Sir William Mulrock, Chief Justice of Ontario and Chancellor of the University, who was occupying a front seat, to say a few words. As Sir William got up, the whole house got up with him and broke into continuous applause. Sir William said he wouldn't think for a minute of saying anything before a body representing as it did all the learning of the ages. He did say a few words, however. "A great many of our good citizens have been attracted abroad," he declared. "There has been a great export trade going on, to our disadvantage. But we still have a good foundation left." Then, after referring to a number of Canada's great resources, both physical and moral, Sir William extended a warm welcome on his part to the visiting delegates, and took his seat amid further applause.

The session thereupon adjourned, and the members proceeded to the Senate Chamber of the University, in the same building, where they were received informally by Sir Robert and Lady Falconer, and the President and Mrs. Locke.

Second General Session

The second general session, on Tuesday evening, was an "international" night.

Following presentation and acceptance of the reports of the Secretary, the Treasurer, and the various Committees (printed in full in the July issue of the A. L. A. *Bulletin*), greetings were read from the British Library Association, from the British Columbia Public Library Commission, from the California and the Pacific North-

west library associations (sitting in joint session), and from Dr. Hugo Krüss, director of the Prussian State Library in Berlin.

Then, on behalf of the Public Library Board and the City of Toronto, Mr. T. W. Banton, chairman of the Library Board, welcomed the Association in an address which pointed out some of the salient features of public library work in the City of Toronto.

Followed an address by W. F. Russell, dean of Teachers' College, Columbia University. Recounting his personal experiences in Siberia, Serbia, China, Central America, and elsewhere, Dean Russell declared that practically all over the world, with the exception of the United States and the British Empire, people were still bound by circumstances of birth and held down by the systems of their ancestors. Then, presenting anew one of the fundamental aspirations of the human race, he related how around the hearth-fire to-day, as around the hearth-fires of long ago, man regales himself with the stories of the poor boy reaching great heights from humble beginnings. There was the dream of the ages, he said, that the time might come when personal property would be secure, man be entitled to the fruits of his labor, and the race of life begin with an even start.

"We cheered the rising young democracies in Europe," Dean Russell went on. "And yet the idea of democracy has never been so severely challenged as it is in this day of ours. The Russians are too hungry and ignorant to know what is for their own good." He then pursued the workings of the Soviet system in China, Italy, and elsewhere.

What is it, he asked, that perpetuates democracy, and what is it that causes it to fail? The essentials, he replied, were first, material prosperity, then general education, followed in turn by local self-government, as exemplified so notably in Great Britain, the United States, and Canada. And these three factors, on which the dream of the ages for countless generations depends, are, in the last analysis, mainly the work of the schools and the libraries. It behooves us, therefore, to be faithful to our trust.

Dean Russell was followed by Colonel J. M. Mitchell, secretary of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust and member of the British Government Committee on Public Libraries. Colonel Mitchell prefaced his address with the remark that no library conference had impressed him more than this one. He complimented the A. L. A. on Dr. Locke's presidential address of the previous evening, and also complimented the work of the A. L. A. officials. He congratulated the members of the A. L. A. on their splendid spirit of accomplishment displayed in their pres-

ent gathering. He enlarged on the magnificent and liberal hospitality of the University of Toronto on this occasion.

Colonel Mitchell mentioned also that, following his last visit to America, two years ago, he urged the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust to send annually two British librarians to see what libraries in the United States and Canada were doing. The Trust, as has already been indicated, readily adopted this suggestion.

Colonel Mitchell avowed himself an advocate of the exchange of ideas, calling attention to two recently published reports of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, which stress the different problems confronting American and British libraries. The titles of these reports, copies of which were made available for distribution by Colonel Mitchell, are: *Some Impressions of the Public Library System of the United States and Canada: Papers by Six of the British Delegates to the Jubilee Conference held in Atlantic City, October, 1926*, and *County Library Conference, Nov. 18 and 19, 1926: Report of the Proceedings*.

The British government, Colonel Mitchell said, has made a comprehensive inquiry into the whole library situation in Great Britain, as a result of which they do not contemplate making any drastic changes, but expect to make some much-needed improvements. They believe in letting well-enough alone, but advocate a much closer understanding and co-operation between the public school and the public library. Colonel Mitchell himself believes in hearty international library co-operation, looking toward the spread of the higher knowledge.

An address by William W. Bishop, chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on International Relations and librarian of the University of Michigan General Library, was read in abstract by Mr. George B. Utley, Dr. Bishop not being able to be present at the Conference. A digest of this address appears elsewhere in this issue.

Before the session adjourned, E. E. Lowe, curator of the Art Museum and librarian of Leicester, one of the two Carnegie United Kingdom Trust delegates to this conference, was introduced. Dr. Lowe responded with a few well-chosen remarks and transmitted the official greeting of the British Library Association.

Third General Session

The third general session, on Thursday evening, was devoted to library work with boys and girls. Arrangements were made to have the program of this and the following session broadcast by radio.

For three quarters of an hour the audience was delightfully entertained with singing by a

chorus of boys and girls from the Duke of Connaught School, one of the public schools of Toronto.

Ernest C. Richardson, of the Library of Congress, was the first speaker. His address, given in abstract elsewhere in this issue, was entitled "The Book and the Person Who Knows the Book." Dr. Richardson maintained that the main thing for librarianship is to know knowledge, and that there is a call for a philosophy of librarianship. He developed the idea that the modern conception of knowledge is best conceived of in terms of energy, in contrast with older conceptions. And he concluded with the statement that knowledge of books is greater than knowing method.

"Salvaging the Specialist" was the topic that Fred Telford, of the Bureau of Public Personnel Administration at Washington, took upon himself to elucidate. Mr. Telford, briefly outlining the careers of five unidentified librarians, showed how library-workers tended to flit from place to place, changing their specialties as they went. He stressed the great intellectual waste involved in such a procedure, and declared it was not equalled in any other profession, mentioning specifically medicine, engineering, and law. In those professions, general practitioners become specialists, but they stick to and develop their specialties. In the library profession there is little doubt that financial advancement is the predominating factor.

In discussing possible remedies for this undesirable situation, Mr. Telford expressed his belief that an attitude of mind was at the bottom of it all, and that librarians must recognize the loss they are suffering thru this shifting of positions and specialties. Children's librarians, for example, in Mr. Telford's opinion, should be eligible to promotion to branch librarianship. Librarian specialists, moreover, should be allowed to develop their specialties thru research-work, that being the world-wide practice. Finally, professional and financial recognition should be given to specialized library work. This would doubtless result in the constitution of A. L. A. committees made up of library specialists as well as library administrators, instead of consisting almost entirely of administrators, as at present.

The third speaker of the evening, Charles E. Rush, librarian of the Indianapolis Public Library, took for his theme "The Interdependence of Adult and Juvenile Departments." Too early education, Mr. Rush thinks, may be wasteful; nor can we any longer accept the mere entertainment ideal of the public library. Work with children should be regarded as the foundation on which the whole library service should be

based; yet there is an interdependence between adult library work and that for children. Moreover, we are weak in our skill for providing for the children who are in the intermediate stage between childhood and adulthood. This problem should be studied by administrators as much as by children's librarians; and we need liberation from the artificial restrictions of the past. Furthermore, this service should be more indirect. Age is not the proper dividing line between childhood and adulthood in the library. The adolescent is the most appealing and the most misunderstood of human beings; and Mr. Rush made a strong plea for this age of the "hard-to-fits," the period from twelve to fifteen years.

The last number on the program for this session was the presentation of the Newbery Medal, by Louise P. Latimer, of the Public Library of the District of Columbia, as chairman of the Children's Librarians' Section, to Will James, for his book *Smoky*, that book having been adjudged the best children's book by an American author to be published during the preceding year. The medal was received by Mr. William Copp of the Copp Clark Company, Canadian publishers of *Smoky*, on behalf of Mr. James, who was unable to be present.

Before adjourning, it was voted that Secretary Milam and President Locke write to the masters of the Toronto public schools, expressing the Association's appreciation of their contributions to the Conference.

Fourth General Session

The fourth and last general session of the Conference was held on Friday evening.

Following action previously taken at a meeting of the Council of the Association, the name of Charles Alexander Nelson was placed before the Conference for honorary membership in the Association, and he was duly elected to such membership. The memorial supporting this nomination stated that Mr. Nelson was a librarian of fifty years' standing, having served as an assistant in the Harvard College Library and in Boston, as catalog librarian of the Astor Library in New York, librarian of the Howard Memorial Library in New Orleans, assistant librarian of the Newberry Library in Chicago, and deputy and reference librarian at Columbia University. Mr. Nelson now lives in retirement, in Mount Vernon, New York.

Secretary Milam then presented the report of the Resolutions Committee which recorded the:

Gratitude of the Association to those Foundations which by their continuous generosity in gifts of money, have made it possible to enrich and extend its service.

... To the Carnegie Corporation of New York for its

grant of \$100,000 for various activities in 1927-1928; ... To the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace for its grant of \$3800 to assist in carrying on the work of our Committee on International Relations; ... To the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial for the moneys granted for books for Europe and for the *List of Foreign Government Serials*.

Appreciation of the successful efforts of all who had contributed to the pleasure and profit of the conference:

... To the members of the local committees who have joined in making this a most notable conference thru a perfect organization supported by the unexcelled hospitality, generosity and friendliness of the Government of Ontario, the City of Toronto, and especially to the University of Toronto. ... To the Press for its full and excellent reports of the proceedings of the Conference, and to many other local organizations and individuals who contributed to the perfect comfort and happiness of each and every one. ... To Honorable J. Howard Ferguson, Prime Minister and Minister of Education, to the Chancellor of the University, to its President, Sir Robert Falconer, and the Board of Governors, to Mr. Bickertith, warden of Hart House, to Mr. Cowan, comptroller, to the authorities of the various colleges, all of whom, with most unusual kindness and generosity, have given the Conference the complete use of the beautiful buildings and grounds of the University and who have also provided many long to be remembered entertainments and a delightful residence to our members. ... To His Worship the Mayor of Toronto and to the Corporation of the City of Toronto, to the Syndics of Hart House, the Arts and Letters Club and the Toronto Woman's Press Club. ... To those of our own membership who have so successfully entertained us, above all to Dr. George H. Locke, who has borne the double burden of president and host; to Mr. W. O. Carson, the chairman of the local committee, to Miss Margaret Ray, and their associates, whose unceasing labor for many weeks has made possible the success of our entertainment; to Mr. Wallace of the University Library, Mr. Thomas W. Banton, Honorable Mr. Justice Kelly, and other members of the Public Library Board. ... [To] the delegates and visitors from over-seas and for their interesting and inspiring contributions to the discussion of the Conference.

RESOLVED, That we express our regret upon the enforced absence, for the first time in many years, from the registration desk of the Conference of Miss Eva M.

Ford, who has served so long and efficiently in the Executive office of the Association.

RESOLVED, That in the closing of its Conference the Association record its sorrow in the deaths of ex-president James Kendall Hosmer, and of Miss Electra C. Doren, who gave many years of devoted service to the affairs of our organization, and of many other

highly valued members who have passed from this life during the past year.

The resolutions were adopted.

While waiting for the arrival of the report of the Elections Committee, the audience was regaled with a surprise-number in the form of music by the Hart House String Quartet. This widely known chamber music organization played two movements of a Schubert quartet, at the conclusion of which, and while still waiting for the election report, President Locke presented Mr. John Burgon Bickersteth, the Warden of Hart House, who gave the audience some idea of what Hart House, the centre of social activity during the Conference, is. Hart House played a great part during the War in preparing men for

overseas. It stands for the things of the spirit, as witness the Hart House String Quartet. The aim of Hart House is to keep the balance between the spiritual and the material, which is something difficult. It aims to teach men the right use of their leisure, which is the sum and substance of a liberal education.

Mr. Teal now appeared and announced the result of the election. The new officers and members of the Executive Board and Council are:

President, Carl B. Roden, librarian, Chicago Public Library; first vice-president, Charles H. Compton, assistant librarian, St. Louis Public Library; second vice-president, Charles E. Rush, librarian, Indianapolis Public Library; treasurer, Matthew S. Dudgeon, librarian, Milwaukee Public Library; Trustee of the Endowment Fund, Harry A. Wheeler, of Chicago. Members of the Executive Board, Louise B.



PRESIDENT CARL B. RODEN

Krause, librarian, H. M. Byllesby and Company Engineers, Chicago; and C. C. Williamson, director of libraries and director of the School of Library Service, Columbia University. Members of the Council, Mildred H. Pope, librarian, Girard College, Philadelphia; Nell Unger, supervisor of school libraries, New York State Education Department, W. O. Carson, inspector of public libraries, Ontario Department of Education; John A. Lowe, assistant librarian, Brooklyn Public Library, and Charles V. Park, assistant librarian, Stanford University Library.

President-elect Roden, mounting the platform, was presented to the Association, and he expressed his thanks and appreciation of the honor conferred upon him.

Mr. W. L. Grant, principal of Upper Canada College, Toronto, delivered the principal address of the evening. Principal Grant stands for liberal education. He said he had been asked by President Locke to interpret Canada to America in twenty minutes, which he declared hardly possible. He was glad, he said, to be associated with librarians in the cause of education. The interdependence of the three great political powers—Great Britain, the United States, and Canada—was the key, he said, to understanding between our nations. He reiterated the statement previously made at the Conference that the general public does not want the library static, but the library dynamic. The Toronto Public Library, he went on, has a fine Boys' and Girls' House, but it will not do to set the ideal of the library by the standards of the child. We should be bold, he maintained, in adding books to our adults' department that might possibly do harm to young people. In conclusion, Mr. Grant declared the Canadians' political ambition in the following terms: "We are just as transatlantic as Americans, but we are part of the British Empire. Our greatest ambition is to make the American continent a two-power continent. Let Canada interpret America to Britain and Britain to America."

Thru the instrumentality of J. Murray Gibbon, the compiler and translator of the well-known volume entitled *Canadian Folk-Songs, Old and New*, published by J. M. Dent & Sons, of Toronto, the Conference was regaled at this session by a two-part program consisting of a selection of chansons of the voyageur, the habitant, and the coureur-de-bois of early Canada, sung by M. Charles Marchand, of Ottawa, with his quartet known as the Bytown (the ancient name of Ottawa) Troubadours, clad in lumberman's garb, and carrying their quaint, elongated, three-legged stools.

In the intermission between the two cycles of folk-songs, the Hart House String Quartet rendered several more musical numbers.

The session, as well as the Conference, closed with the singing of "Alouette" by M. Marchand's quartet, the entire audience assisting.

A. L. A. Council

THERE were two meetings of the A. L. A. Council, to consider reports and recommendations of various committees, and other business, one on Monday afternoon, June 20th, the other on Friday morning, June 24th.

At the first meeting the special committee appointed by the President last December to consider the petition presented by thirty members of the Association for the establishment of a County Libraries Section of the A. L. A., to take the place of the previous informal round-table organization, reported that, in view of the reasons given by ten of the thirty petitioners, namely, desire for representation on the A. L. A. Council, desire for close organization with the officers in charge, and planned programs in place of mere discussions, and a feeling that section programs would make possible more valuable contributions in this special field, the petition should be granted. This recommendation was adopted.

The Committee on Classification of Personnel presented its report. It unanimously submitted the printed report of its expert, Mr. Telford, entitled "Proposed Classification and Compensation Plans for Library Positions" (commonly referred to as the "Telford Report"), as its final report on the subject for which it was constituted, and recommended the adoption of this report by the Council.

Dr. Hill moved, Mr. Charles H. Brown seconded the motion, that the report be referred back to the Committee until the college and university librarians could be heard from. It appears that college and university librarians object to some of the specifications, but not to the report as a whole. Mr. Telford, who was present, called attention to the fact that four years had elapsed since this study was first taken up, and urged the Council to put its stamp of approval on the report now, and perfect it later. Dr. Bostwick accordingly moved that the report be accepted tentatively and referred back to the Committee for further improvement. After further discussion pro and con, Mr. Jennings moved that the report be accepted, approved in principle, and referred back to the Committee for consideration in detail. This motion was carried.

The report* of the Committee on Schemes of Library Service was presented by Mr. Hopper.

* This report is printed in full in the July issue of the A. L. A. Bulletin.

The Committee's purpose was to draw up a scheme of service by which positions in smaller libraries could be easily translated into terms of large libraries. Serious inequalities in salaries exist in one and the same library, and also among different libraries. There is also a great variation in the outlined duties for similar positions. No definite opinion on the part of librarians appears to be behind the standards of compensation, names of positions, etc. Some set of standards should be adopted.

The Committee has made a classification of public libraries, based on various factors. It has also grouped various types of positions with reference to their duties. These are well stated in the Telford report. The Committee has also constructed a chart for fourteen classes of libraries and seven grades of position, showing the minimum number of positions required in each grade of position. By means of this chart, a librarian can determine approximately the number of assistants required for his library.

Miss Tyler moved the acceptance of the tentative report, with the recommendation that the Committee be continued, to make desirable alterations. The motion was carried.

Mr. Harold F. Brigham, for the Committee on Salaries, Insurance, and Annuities, presented a long report on retiring annuities for librarians*. It supplements the 1925 report, and also the revision thereof which was published in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for March 15, 1926. These earlier reports give the benefits to be derived from such a scheme. The present report, given in abstract elsewhere in this number, discusses ways and means of establishing retiring annuities.

Mr. Brigham summarized the report, whereupon the report was accepted and the following recommendations made therein were adopted:

(1) That the Salaries Committee be requested to continue its study of retiring annuities for librarians; (2) That effort be made to establish the Committee as a recognized clearing-house for information on this subject, by joint action of the Committee and A. L. A. Headquarters, working in close co-operation; (3) That the Committee emphasize the exchange of information with libraries in the field by (a) soliciting information freely from libraries in the various states and Canada, and (b) making this information available to libraries thru the use of the professional periodicals, and thru the preparation of occasional circulars of information; (4) That in particular the Committee be authorized, at its own instance, to prepare an official statistical record, similar to its salary statistics, show-

ing the status of the library retirement question in the various states and Canada, such statistical record to treat college and university libraries separately, and that it appear in the *Bulletin* of the A. L. A. annually or irregularly, as the Committee may determine.

A special vote of thanks to Mr. Brigham for his unusually fine and painstaking work in this connection was passed.

The report and recommendations of the Committee on Book-Production were presented by Frank K. Walter, chairman.

The Committee made a definite recommendation to the effect that a monograph on paper deemed suitable for books of permanent importance be prepared and published by the A. L. A., this recommendation to be referred to the Executive Board. The report and recommendation were adopted.

A report from the Special Committee on the Status and Salary of the Librarian of Congress was presented by Dr. Wyer, chairman. The Committee's task was to secure an increase in the salary of the Librarian of Congress from \$7,500 to \$10,000. As a result of negotiations conducted altogether by correspondence, the position in question has been reallocated to Grade 7 (the \$10,000 class), instead of Grade 6, as at present. It is believed that the next session of Congress will appropriate the sum needed. The report was accepted, and the Council's thanks were extended to the Committee.

Miss Laura Smith, chairman of the Committee on Affiliation of Chapters with the A. L. A., presented the request of the New Jersey Library Association for affiliation with the A. L. A., and recommended favorable action, which was adopted.

A petition from certain librarians of the Mississippi Valley, relative to flood-control of the Mississippi River, was presented; and it was resolved that the President and the Congress of the United States be petitioned to enact legislation and make provision for Federal control.

The following communication from John Cotton Dana, librarian of the Newark Free Public Library, was read:

Mr. George H. Locke,

Public Library,

Toronto, Canada.

Dear Locke:

I am sending you copies of my talk at the Institute last fall (read by Hill). It has been quite widely read—and as a challenge to the A. L. A. I dare to think it worth its consideration. The A. L. A. has spent a lot of money on

* Report printed in full in July A. L. A. *Bulletin*.

exploiting accepted routine, and on standardizing methods that are not at all of definite and settled excellence, and on Education for Librarianship, which avowedly can be little improved save by better pay, and on Adult Education, which—again avowedly—is beyond the reach of libraries under present income.

My request is a modest one—simply that the A. L. A. take a careful look at the changing world, and see if it can discover certain possible changes in library aims, methods, and technique, which promise to make the library of more obvious importance in this new, and daily renewed world of ours—and so make it easier for the library to secure—in recognition of its greater value—a greater income.

Is not the above worthy of consideration by the A. L. A. as a whole, or by the Council, or by the Executive Committee?

Mind you, I see nothing for myself in this suggestion, or in a study of it by all or any part of the A. L. A. I have no difficulty in getting a hearing by the general; and even the most generous attention by my co-workers—things being as they are—would not excite me unduly!

Yours very truly,

J. C. DANA.

It was voted that the letter be accepted, and that Mr. Dana be thanked for his interest in the welfare of the Association.

A resolution of the Massachusetts Library Club, to the effect that at least every third year the Midwinter Meeting of the Council be held either in New York or in Washington, provoked considerable discussion.

Mr. Chase, of the Boston Public Library, moved the adoption of the resolution, and spoke in support of it. Miss Downey spoke in favor of distributing the meeting-places of the midwinter meetings all over the country.

On motion of Mr. Ranck, it was voted that the proper body be instructed to carry the expressed idea into effect.

Mr. Ranck reported for the Committee on Ventilation and Lighting of Library Buildings, to the effect that the Committee disagreed violently with the New York Commission on Ventilation, and that it wanted the opinion of the Council as to how elaborate its final report should be. The feasibility of printing this report in the proposed enlarged A. L. A. *Bulletin*, or in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* or *Libraries* was discussed; also, in view of the technical nature of the report, the suggestion that it be printed in a technical journal was considered. It was finally suggested that the Committee on Ventilation and Lighting, together with the Editorial Committee, make every effort to get the full report published.

The meeting thereupon adjourned.

At the second meeting, the greetings of the American Library Association to the Library Association of the United Kingdom, on the occasion of its coming Jubilee Conference, in October, as drawn up by Dr. Putnam of the Library of Congress, were read. It is intended to print these greetings and to present them to the British Library Association at the Edinburgh meeting. Mr. Ranck moved the adoption of these resolutions of greeting by a rising vote, which was done.

Mr. George T. Shaw, chief librarian of Liverpool and official representative of the British Library Association at this conference, in turn presented the greetings of the British Library Association to the A. L. A.

Mr. Shaw tendered congratulations on the success of the A. L. A. conference, and then spoke particularly on behalf of one of the branches of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, namely the North Western Branch, comprising the County of Lancashire.

Mr. Shaw said that Liverpool was a pioneer in library talks and library lectures. He declared further that he was particularly struck by the enthusiasm which Americans and Canadians throw into their library-work. This is having a beneficial effect on the library movement in England. He hoped for annual American library ambassadors to England, similar to those just authorized by the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust for English librarians to America.

Miss Guerrier, chairman of the Committee on Public Documents, reported on the Federal library information service. A bill providing for the establishment of such an office in the Bureau of Education was introduced in Congress as long ago as 1919, but was not passed. The Committee now advocates the introduction of a new bill, placing the proposed bureau in the Office of the Superintendent of Documents. Discussion of the proposed change of location brought out the fact that Miss Hartwell, of the office of the Superintendent of Documents, had prepared a paper on the matter, which was too long to read at this session of the Council. The proposed change was believed to eliminate duplication of Federal activities, in that the Superintendent of Documents Office possessed the most complete file of public documents, that the proposed service would be a natural extension of the work of that office, and that the Superintendent of Documents Office is

already an issuing office for Government publications. As for placing the proposed service in the Library of Congress, Dr. Putnam has placed himself on record as saying that the Library of Congress is not the proper place for such a bureau.

Miss Mann, chairman of the Committee on Cataloging, presented a resolution from the Catalog Section asking the Council to request the Executive Board to consider the financing of a service that would place decimal classification numbers on Library of Congress printed cards, and also to analyze additional composite works. Miss Tyler moved the adoption of the resolution. In the ensuing discussion, Miss Mann explained the measures that have already been taken, looking toward the inauguration of this service. These include the establishment of a corps of outside catalogers in the Library of Congress and the establishment of an office in Washington by a representative of Mr. Dewey. The only obstacles in the way are financial support of the project, difficulty in securing an expert staff, and the printing of the cards by the Library of Congress printing office, which is now already working at full capacity. After further discussion, Miss Tyler's motion was carried. Miss Porter, chairman of the Committee on Co-operation with the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, was not present to read that committee's report, which, however, is printed in the July A.L.A. *Bulletin*. On motion, duly seconded, it was voted that the present committee be continued, with the addition of the chairman of the Board on the Library and Adult Education, the chairman of the Committee on Library Extension, the president of the League of Library Commissions, the chairman of the Committee on Library Work with Children, the Chairman of the Children's Librarians' Section, the chairman of the School Libraries Section, the chairman of the County Libraries Round Table, and the chairman of the Committee on Children's Reading of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers; and that the executive assistant of the Committee on Library Extension act as executive assistant to the A.L.A. Committee on Co-operation with the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

A communication from Miss Hitchler, calling attention to the long service of Charles Alexander Nelson of New York, and recommending his admission to honorary membership in the A.L.A., was read; and Dr. Hill moved that he be nominated for such membership. With the understanding that a brief statement be prepared for presentation to

that evening's general session of the Conference, the motion was carried.

Mr. L. J. Bailey, chairman of the Committee on Federal and State Relations, introduced the two following resolutions, which were adopted: (1) Resolved, by the Council of the American Library Association, that Congress make a more equitable distribution of depository libraries for Government publications; and (2) Resolved, that inasmuch as the National Association of Book-Publishers is working in Congress to enact legislation establishing a book-post, the American Library Association endorses such legislation.

Mr. Belden read a telegram from the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs, urging the A.L.A. to send a strong protest to the Governor of the State of Ohio and to the members of the State Library Board, against the abolition of the Ohio State Library.

After some discussion, the statement and resolution printed on p. 710 were adopted.

Dr. Hill introduced a resolution urging closer connection between the Association, the Council, the Executive Board, and Headquarters, in line with the suggestions made by Dr. Locke in his presidential address.

After considerable discussion, Dr. Hill accepted Mr. Meyer's substitute motion, to the effect that the Chairman appoint a committee of five, to prepare an amendment to the Constitution, providing that the President of the Association be elected to serve for two years, that meetings of the Association be held biennially, that the Council be empowered to elect its own chairman, who should preside for three years and be *ex officio* a member of the Executive Board. This motion was carried.

The subject of an international exchange of librarians was raised by a letter from Dr. Krüss, director of the Prussian State Library in Berlin, offering a year's vacancy in his library, to be filled by a young American library worker, preferably male, with an all-round training.

In conclusion, the suggestion was made by Miss Tyler that the Association print a small pamphlet, giving extracts from the Constitution and By-laws, for use by members at future conferences of the Association.

A. L. A. Sections and Other Groups

REPORTS of A. L. A. sections, affiliated organizations and round table meetings of the Toronto conference will be given in the August number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

Retirement Plans for Librarians

ADMINISTRATION of a plan for supplying retiring annuities for librarians and the legal aspects of the problem, particularly as they affect public libraries, are the important topics of the report of the A.L.A. Committee on Salaries, Insurance, and Annuities. This part of the report is submitted by Harold F. Brigham, in charge of annuities, who refers to the revision of the 1925 report of the Salaries Committee in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for March 15, 1926, as an adequate introductory discussion of the details of benefits and costs of a retirement plan.

ADMINISTRATION OF A RETIREMENT PLAN

There are two practical ways of establishing a retiring plan immediately open to any library, (1) by having the library included in a retirement system already established whether governmental or private; or (2) by having the library independently establish a plan of its own, whether administered by the library itself or by a commercial (old-line) insurance company. Limiting the possibilities to these two disposes of a third which is merely theoretical and quite impractical, namely, the establishment of a national retirement system specifically for librarians, to be compared with the Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association operated under Carnegie auspices for the benefit of colleges and universities. This last possibility, tho frequently urged, is not to be thought of, chiefly because librarians are too few in number and, more important still, the financial and other administrative difficulties are too hazardous.

(1) The first possibility, that is, having the library included in a retirement system already established, is the first prospect to be examined by any library as a matter of course. Established retirement systems may be of two kinds, namely, governmental, or privately administered. Altho it is a recognized fact that many, if not most of the governmental systems are unsatisfactory because unsound actuarially and political footballs, they still are comparatively safe because they are governmental systems. Yet many a governmental retirement system has sadly disappointed those it was presumed to benefit because special appropriations were not forthcoming to meet insolvency. From the standpoint of those wishing to obtain retirement benefits, however, a system already established is naturally a surer possibility than a system not yet established and calling for the enor-

mous effort involved in establishing anything of this sort.

The governmental retirement systems now in operation offer possibilities for inclusion to the following groups of libraries: (a) State libraries, library commissions, and any other libraries whose staffs fall into the category of state employees. (b) School libraries, the staffs of which may often be included in the state teachers' retirement system. (c) Special libraries connected with governmental institutions where a governmental retirement system is in operation. (d) Public libraries, the staffs of which may often be included in a municipal retirement system. (e) Public libraries which are under the control of local boards of education where a teachers' retirement system is in operation.

Privately administered retirement systems now in operation open similar possibilities to the following groups of libraries: (a) Special libraries connected with private institutions which have their own private retirement systems, whether administered by the institutions or by commercial insurance companies. (b) Public libraries (few in number) supported by private institutions or private funds where this private support admits such libraries to the benefit of an established retirement system supported under the same auspices. (c) College and university libraries in those cases where the institution has an established retirement system administered (a) by itself, or (b) by a commercial insurance company, or (c) by the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association.

The last possibility (c) offers to college and university libraries, as well as to libraries connected with other educational research institutions, opportunities which have so far been little exploited. The benefits of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association are applicable not merely to the teaching force of these institutions but also to any other employees which the institution may designate, in the present instance the entire library staff. This applies to the contractual form of policy offered by the Association, involving contributions by both the employees and the employer. The usual arrangement existing at present among institutions which have joined the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association admits into the retirement system only those of professional rank, and in the case of the library this includes

usually the head librarian only or probably the assistant librarian in addition. Yet if the institution itself agrees, the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association is ready and anxious to extend the benefits of its contracts to any other employees, and this might include the entire library staff. That such extension of these retirement benefits has not been more common is due in part to the fact that the institutions concerned have felt unable to bear the expense involved.

Two additional points are to be made with reference to the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association: (1) It is possible for any staff member of a college or university library to obtain one of the retirement annuity policies offered by the Association even where such benefit is not offered thru the college itself, provided such staff member is willing to pay the full premium of ten per cent of salary (which otherwise would be divided equally between employer and employee). This possibility should recommend itself especially to every older member of a college library staff. (2) Any staff member of a college or university library is also by this fact eligible to any of the regular life insurance policies offered by the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association. These policies have been specially adapted to meet the conditions of teachers and therefore would be quite equally well adapted to librarians. Furthermore, since the Association is supported by Carnegie endowment and offers all its benefits at net cost, its insurance policies offer the highest returns at lowest cost; or at a saving of anywhere from fifteen to thirty per cent over the cost of policies offered by ordinary life insurance companies.

(2) The second possibility by which a library may obtain a retirement system is by establishing the system itself. Such a system may be administered either by the library itself or by a commercial insurance company. The possibility of a library administering its own retirement system is limited entirely to the largest libraries, yet even in the case of such libraries the self-administered retirement system seems to be essentially undesirable for the same reasons that a national retirement system specifically for librarians and administered privately is not to be thought of. The financial obligation involved in such a business as this is decidedly burdensome, and it is fraught with hazards which are impossible to anticipate and which any institution other than an established commercial insurance company is not equipped to undertake. Several large libraries today are operating retirement systems administered by themselves independently, as for example by appropriating and investing the library receipts

from fines, etc., together with the contributions of staff members. Yet such arrangements for a retirement system are distinctly inauspicious and too likely of failure, with the dire results attending such failures.

The other method of establishing a retirement system independently is thru the medium of the commercial insurance company which offers retirement plans. The old-line insurance company is probably the ablest and most satisfactory administrator of a retirement system for the following reasons:

(a) It is already highly organized to handle the specialized work of administering such matters. (b) It is organized to give exclusive attention to these matters whereas private and political institutions undertaking this provide usually an ill-qualified and haphazard personnel to do the work. (c) It has an established and far-reaching contact with the money market, guaranteeing the wisest and safest handling of the money involved. (d) It makes periodic checks of its theoretical computations and its accumulated funds to see that all is safe and sound.

THE LEGAL QUESTION

The Salaries Committee recently sent an inquiry to the library extension agencies in the various states and Canadian provinces for the purpose of finding the legal status of the library retirement question in these states. Returns were received from thirty-two states and three Canadian provinces. Additional information on four more states was obtained thru correspondence.

The first question was: Has your state any definite law including librarians in an established retirement system? Answers: Yes, 18; no, 25. The other questions and replies follow in order. Has your state any law enabling a public library to establish or obtain a separate pension system? Yes, 9; no, 30. Is any retirement legislation for librarians pending at present? Yes, 3; no, 30. Has any such legislation previously been defeated? Yes, 3; no, 31. Would an official interpretation of existing law permit or prevent a public library establishing a pension plan with a commercial insurance company, granting it has the approval of local authorities? The majority opinion, and probably the best received, indicates that existing law would probably prevent a public library from establishing a plan with a commercial insurance company. Can you name public libraries of your state which have retirement plans, whether administered by (1) a government institution, (2) a commercial insurance company, or (3) the library itself independently? Yes, 10; no, 21. (Six more left the question unanswered).

Can you name any libraries which are considering retirement plans? Yes, eight; no, 17. Eight additional states left the question unanswered.

Among the conclusions which may be drawn from the results of this inquiry, the following may be mentioned:

1. Most librarians of public institutions who enjoy retirement privileges today do so by inclusion in a system already established, that is, as state employees, school employees or municipal employees. These possibilities are either open or being opened to many other librarians, largely thru their own efforts.

2. There is evident a definite tendency to establish enabling legislation authorizing retirement provisions for librarians of public libraries specifically. Most of such legislation has unfortunately benefited only the largest libraries. It would seem essential to broaden such legislation so that it benefits all public libraries regardless of size. This might be done by es-

tablishing a controlling State Board, for example the Library Commission, whose chief duties would be to prevent small libraries (and discourage large libraries) from establishing a *self-administered* system, and to give information and advice to libraries interested.

3. Where there is no legislation enabling public libraries to establish a retirement plan independently it is probable that official interpretation of existing law would in most states not permit the establishment of such a plan. However, the question is definitely an open one and would be much benefited by one or two test cases. The question would probably hinge on the completeness of the control which library trustees exercise over public funds entrusted to them. A secondary consideration might be a possible distinction between (1) setting up and administering a retirement fund independently and (2) entering into contract with a commercial insurance company to administer a retirement plan for a public library.

New Ideas in Adult Education

DURING the three years since the American Library Association began its investigations in adult education, the growth of the whole idea of adult education has spread not only thru the library field, but also to all other major organizations connected with public welfare. It is therefore highly desirable for library practice to adapt itself to newly discovered needs and tendencies rather than to conform to any set formulas, states the A. L. A. Board on the Library and Adult Education authorized by the Council last October, in reporting on its activities since its organization and the appointment of an executive assistant, a period of four months prior to May 31, 1927. The basic ideas set forth in *Libraries and Adult Education*, which is the report of the predecessor of the Board, the Commission on the Library and Adult Education, and the methods described by the Board in the present report may be regarded as points of departure for many other projects to be worked out by individual libraries.

The Board has maintained close contact with the Committee on the Study of Development of Reading Habits, which is asking a subsidy of \$10,700 to continue its investigations. Largely as a result of the activities of the former Commission, the University of Chicago has made a survey of methods used by teachers, school librarians, and children's librarians, to develop desirable habits of reading. A summary of that survey will be published within a few months in one of the leading educational journals. The Board has published two numbers of the bul-

letin *Adult Education and the Library*, which appears four times a year, and upon recommendation of the American Association for Adult Education has compiled a comprehensive bibliography on adult education, arrangements for publication of which are under consideration. During April and May the Executive Assistant, L. L. Dickerson, visited seventeen libraries for the purpose either of consulting on matters proposed by librarians or of obtaining information about the activities of libraries. The chairman of the Board, Matthew S. Dudgeon of Milwaukee, addressed the annual meeting of the Tennessee Library Association on the educational work of small libraries, presenting at the same time an exhibit prepared by the Board. Altho the Reading with a Purpose courses are published under the direction of the Editorial Committee, the project has also had the constant attention of the Board, a community of interest furthered by the fact that the Executive Assistant has direct responsibility for these publications at the Headquarters Office. The demand of the public for these courses may well be interpreted to mean that there is a widespread desire for some sort of guidance to reading or informal study.

Community studies such as those being completed in Buffalo and Cleveland and the organization of an Adult Education Council in Detroit with headquarters in the Public Library, are well worth the attention and active participation of public libraries.

Future International Library Relations

EVENTS since the fiftieth anniversary conference and international library congress held by the American Library Association at Atlantic City and Philadelphia last October have done much to justify the opinion of W. W. Bishop, chairman of the A.L.A. Committee on International Relations, that the meeting will be known as marking the beginning of effective, practical co-operation between librarians of Europe, Asia, North and South America. In a paper on international library relations read at the Toronto Conference last month, a paper which was in a sense the annual report of the Committee, altho it had held no formal meeting since its membership was determined, Mr. Bishop described some of the important matters which have come up for its consideration.

The recommendations of Mr. Cohen, delegate from Chile, that the subject of exchange of bibliographic information and of documents should be put on the docket of the Pan-American Congress to be held in Havana next January have been carried out in making up the program of the Congress. It is extremely significant, says Mr. Bishop, that the Pan-American Union and the League of Nations have now on their programs important bibliographical undertakings, and that these bodies, representing so many governments, have been forced to concern themselves with matters of bibliography, exchange of publications, inter-library loans of both books and manuscripts, the creation of centers of bibliographic information, and similar topics. This marks a great change from the comparative indifference, not to say neglect, of these topics shown in earlier years.

The most important duty left with the Committee on International Relations and with the American Library Association as an heritage of the Atlantic City Conference was the task of communicating to other library associations the resolutions passed by the group of foreign delegates at Washington on the completion of their trip. A letter was sent to all known library associations requesting them to consider the matter of an international committee or an international federation of library associations, and to send delegates to the Edinburgh Conference, to be held next October, prepared to discuss and to act upon such proposals. Up to the present time, reports have been received

from only six organizations out of a very much greater total. Few of the replies indicate a definite decision, except those received from the Czecho-Slovakian Library Association, the Library Association of Finland, and the Library Association of China. However, the more important associations of librarians in European countries, and certain of the European ministries of public instruction are arranging to be represented at the Edinburgh Conference, and have been giving very careful thought to the practical possibilities of the proposal sent out by the American Library Association voicing the feeling of the foreign delegates at Washington. The Institute of Intellectual Co-operation at Paris will be represented by the Chief of its Scientific Relations Section, and the Library Association is proposing to devote at Edinburgh an afternoon to the consideration of this topic. It seems probable that some definite action will be taken either for or against the proposal to set up a body which shall guide at least in part international undertakings in the field of librarianship.

It is of course entirely possible that the difficulty of financing such an international directing committee or central office will be very real and formidable. It also has been shown that differences of opinion will develop. It is almost certain that some continental countries, which depend for the guidance of their library activities on the decisions and recommendations of a ministry of public instruction, will wish to continue to act thru governmental agencies. On the other hand, American, British, and perhaps some of the continental, librarians who are more accustomed to act thru voluntary organizations such as our own, may wish to steer clear of all governmental or ministerial control or direction. This is a very real line of cleavage.

A meeting of library experts was held in Paris last April, at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, to advise the Institute, and thru it, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations, as to certain questions largely of international import and significance. This meeting was attended by Dr. Arthur Ernest Cowley, Bodley's librarian, who presided at the request of his colleagues on the Committee; M. P. Roland-Marcel, the administrator général of the Bibliothèque Nationale of France; M. Marcel Godet, the director of the

National Library of Switzerland; Dr. Hugo Krüss, director of the Prussian State Library of Berlin; Dr. W. Dawson Johnston, representative of the Library of Congress in Europe; and Mr. Bishop. Two full days were spent in discussion of certain questions which had been referred to this committee of experts. Chief among these were the means and the desirability of creating national centers of bibliographic information, the method of handling inter-library loans between countries, and the desirability and importance of establishing a library section of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in Paris.

The Committee of Experts gave considerable attention to the replies received at the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in answer to the circular sent out over the signature of M. Lucien Luchaire, the President of the Institute, last summer. It is greatly to be regretted that many important libraries in the United States and Canada, as well as in other parts of the world, failed to answer this circular at all, while still others answered in very vague terms. The first installment of the replies has been published in the bulletin of the Section of Scientific Relations of the Paris Institute. The delegates from the United States and Great Britain pointed out that many of the most important libraries in these countries did not figure in the returns. They were informed that the reason for the absence of some of our largest and most important libraries lay in their failure to reply to the circular.

The experience of the large libraries of Europe tends to show that inter-library loans of manuscripts and rare books can be better conducted directly between the two libraries concerned than arranged thru diplomatic channels, as at present provided for by the League of Nations. One incident was cited in which a very precious manuscript had been opened, handled and verified fifteen times between the lending library and the borrowing library. It is hoped that difficulties with the customs can be overcome so that books marked definitely as inter-library loans, sent out under the seal of a public institution, may be passed under that seal across any customs barrier.

Immigration laws have proved an obstacle in the exchange of librarians, library assistants and students between countries, and will remain so until librarians can be placed in the same classification as teachers.

A grant of \$3,800 was made by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace last May to the A.L.A. to carry on its international work in accordance with the budget submitted by Secretary Carl H. Milam. The grant will

cover the necessary expenses of travel in connection with meetings of the Committee on International Relations, as well as the cost of mimeographing and printing which is involved in the international work of the A.L.A., and provides \$1,000 to pay for books and pamphlets on library work to be sent abroad on definite requests, which have been numerous.

The Philosophy of Librarianship

LIBRARIES are the sum total of the recorded ideas of all men. The detail of an individual's picture of the universe is scanty, but happily knowledge is co-operative, and grows by each man producing something, recording it in books, and gathering the books into libraries. Each of these books is the image of some man's idea or idea complex. If unclassified, libraries are, like men's minds, a mere jumble of ideas, but classified, they become a true microcosm, the fullest image of the universe that exists, said Ernest C. Richardson of the Library of Congress in a paper on "The Book and the Person Who Knows the Book" read at the Toronto conference. The great function which the microcosm of books, the library, performs, is to serve as a common basis of unity and like-mindedness which tends to aid the process of welding into one all the living microcosms of humanity, to serve as concrete basis for that unity and like-mindedness which gives reality and stability to human society or civilization. The library is thus not only the memory of the race, but by the same token the concrete basis of its corporate personality.

The idea that "knowledge is power" is nothing new. The notion has long played an active role in the literature of books and librarianship, but more often than not it has here been regarded as a mere figure of speech, indicating that knowledge puts a man in the way of doing things. The modern idea counts intellectual energy as real. Life, knowledge, books, learning, personality may thus all be expressed as different manifestations of energy. Every item of knowledge gained adds so much to a man's store of spiritual or intellectual or personal energy. Of course, mere reading does not increase intellectual energy any more than running water through a sieve fills reservoirs. There must be storage ability. Learning is a strenuous matter. Odin hung nine days over the abyss learning the runes. The energy stored in knowledge runs close to the amount expended in getting it. The significant thing is that it is stored. As a man by food and exercise stores muscular energy, so by information and intellectual exercises he stores personal energy in the form of idea, or knowledge.

The task of librarianship in helping readers to know books is helping them to increase their energy or life. The object of learning and teaching is to increase energy of personality, to make a person more able to do things, to enjoy more intensely and act more vigorously, in short, to make more alive. This is the significant message of modern science for modern education. The object of education everywhere is not knowledge for knowledge's sake but

knowledge to make more alive.

The main stress both in the education of librarian and the choice of personnel should be on knowing books, not on knowing methods. For effective helping, the librarian must know books and know about books—know them to increase his own personal energy, know about them in order to fit them to the various aptitudes, deficiencies, moods, diseases, needs or appetites of the persons who wish to know.

The Outlook in Education for Librarianship

EXISTING library schools are making valiant efforts to meet the demand for trained librarians, and the distant prospect looks more promising than the immediate foreground, according to the Board of Education for Librarianship in its third annual report. Larger enrollments at the library schools eventually will ease the burden on the profession. The adoption of the co-operative scheme of education, like that in force at the University of Cincinnati for years, might help temporarily. In this scheme one-half of the students are in school for four- or six-week periods, while the other half are employed; and the two groups exchange places, two students alternating in one position, which is kept filled constantly. The summer courses offered for professional credit at Illinois, Columbia, and Michigan will be of great assistance to students of small means, since they can study while holding positions for a portion of the year. The enrollment of fifty-three students at Michigan last fall apparently tapped a new source of supply, for it seemingly did not decrease attendance at any other institutions. A new school is announced at McGill University, Montreal, and schools are proposed at other Canadian as well as American institutions. There might well be a revival of the school at the University of Texas and an expansion of the work at the University of Montana.

Introduction into the public schools of methods of instruction which throw emphasis on intensive use of the library, such as the platoon and Dalton plans, have greatly stimulated the demand for school librarians. It is startling to realize, says the Board, that in five or ten years there may be as many school librarians, of various degrees of training, as there are public librarians, or even more. Library science courses offered in teacher-training institutions run all the way from a series of a dozen lessons to the well balanced curriculum closely approximating the Minimum Standards in School Library Work worked out by the Board and adopted by the A. L. A. Council. Within the

current year at least one entirely new library science department in a teachers' college has been organized as an undergraduate library school. That the accredited library schools are not blind to the school library situation is evidenced by a steady increase in the number of school library electives; by occasional inclusion in the curriculum of courses in education and child psychology; and by a tendency towards liberal provision for the professional education of school librarians thru summer sessions, as exemplified at Columbia.

The Board plans to visit each accredited library school at least once in three years. Any school not on the accredited list, or any accredited school which desires to be considered under different standards, will be visited upon request. Two visits in two different years are to precede accreditation. In case of a favorable report the first year, a provisional accrediting may be given. In the period from October, 1926, to April, 1927, the Board sent representatives to visit seven library apprentice and training classes; five library schools; and thirty-three institutions offering courses in library science, particularly courses for school librarians.

The library curriculum study now in its second year at the University of Chicago under the direction of Dr. W. W. Charters, professor of education at the university, is resulting in several textbooks on library subjects. The textbook on circulation work, written by Jennie M. Flexner, of the Louisville Free Public Library, has been used by the instructors in library schools this year in a trial mimeographed edition. Revision on the basis of criticisms received from the schools and from experts in circulation work is in process, and the printed text is to be ready for distribution this fall. The text on cataloging and classification by Margaret Mann, assistant professor, Department of Library Science at the University of Michigan, is now being prepared for its trial

during the coming school year. The preliminary edition of the book on reference work, by James I. Wyer, director of the New York State Library, will be ready in the fall, and the one on book selection and order work, by F. K. W. Drury, assistant librarian, Brown University, in the fall of 1928.

Supplementing the textbooks there have been prepared practice sheets for the teaching of routine processes by segregating them for drill purposes. The sheets for circulation work were made under the direction of the Curriculum Study by a specialist in vocational education.

A source of confusion to writers of textbooks as well as to librarians themselves has been a certain indefiniteness in library terminology. The terms used in library education are a composite of those from the field and from the class room, including many general educational terms either in their accepted or in an adapted meaning. Recently there has been issued for criticism a tentative list, *Standard Terminology in Education, With Particular Reference to Librarianship*, which will be sent from A. L. A. Headquarters to anyone requesting it. It is hoped that this list may be the forerunner of an accepted terminology.

Library Legislation in 1926

WHILE the year 1926 was a lean year in library legislation, several laws of first importance were passed. Among these are the county library law of Louisiana, the state library commission law of Mississippi and the amendments to the public library law of the District of Columbia, according to William F. Yust of the Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library, in his report as chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Library Legislation in the A. L. A. *Bulletin* for July. These reports have appeared in the LIBRARY JOURNAL in previous years in the form of annual summaries. With the exception of the items of legislation described in the following paragraphs, all developments in library legislation for 1926 mentioned by Mr. Yust in his report were given as news notes in the JOURNAL for that year.

In second and third class counties of Washington a county law library fund shall be established by payment of one dollar fee by plaintiff and defendant in every civil action commenced in superior court; to be expended under direction of the judge of the court for books and equipment for exclusive use of county officers and others. The law as passed included the alternative that such fund might be used to pay dues or maintenance to an existing library maintained by a non-profit corporation formed by or consisting of members of the bar of such county, but this provision was vetoed by the governor.

A Kentucky amendment increases the salary of the state librarian from \$1,800 to \$2,400, of the assistant from \$125 to \$184 per month.

In New York State the village law was extended by an amendment in relation to the borrowing of money for the purchase, construction and maintenance of a free public library building.

Virginia in 1918 passed a law permitting

state, county or local officials to deposit in the state library for preservation any records not in current use. Copies thereof were to be made and certified by the state librarian, which certification had the same force and effect as if made by the officer originally in charge of them. This law has been amended to apply only to records prior to 1790; where such records not so transferred are not properly cared for the state librarian may notify the official in charge to put them in condition satisfactory to the judge of the court; on failure to make such repairs, the judge is directed to have such records removed to the state library.

Free on Request

The Foreign Policy Association, 18 East Forty-first Street, New York, has fifty copies of Volume 5 of its *News Bulletin* for distribution to libraries. Small libraries will find valuable this record of foreign affairs from November, 1925 to November, 1926. The price of the volume otherwise is \$2.

The American Antiquarian Society at Worcester, Mass., has about fifty copies of the following works which it will be glad to give to libraries requesting it: Wagner, Henry R. *Sixteenth Century Mexican Imprints*; reprinted from *Bibliographical Essays; Tribute to Wilberforce Eames*. 20p. Cambridge, 1925.

"English as an International Language" is a mimeographed list of one hundred and twelve references, compiled and annotated by Avis M. Pillsbury, Illinois, 1927. It may be obtained for twenty-five cents in stamps from the University of Illinois Library School, Urbana, Illinois.

British Impressions of American Libraries

SO uniformly favorable and agreeably complimentary in tone are the papers in *Some Impressions of the Public Library System of the United States of America*, written by six of the British delegates to the fiftieth anniversary conference of the American Library Association last October, that it has seemed worth while to make a somewhat painstaking search thru the papers for instances in which the visiting librarians found American library practice to fall short of their expectations. The *Impressions* have been published by the Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees in a pamphlet of ninety pages.

In the second chapter, on libraries visited in the United States and Canada, Walter Powell of Birmingham and Ernest A. Savage of Edinburgh find that some American libraries are expensively administered from the British point of view. For example, one library with an expenditure of \$1.50 per capita spends nearly 59 per cent on salaries, and only 17 per cent on books, periodicals and binding. Very few American libraries, in fact, reach the right figure of 33 1/3 per cent for books and binding. As regards staff, American library administrators copy "our error" in thinking that a public library requires, proportionately, a smaller number of educated persons on its staff than a college library, when, in truth, it needs the same. In some foreign quarters of cities the standard of book selection is lower than would be advisable in English towns. Book selection is elaborately organized in most American libraries. "In one town we were brought sharply to attention by the round statement that every book was read before being included in purchase lists. Thereupon, we demanded that the librarian responsible for reading books on ferro-concrete (or some such subject) should be haled from her lair; following up the demand by a process of reduction which led to an admission that few other books than fiction or children's books were read. With most non-fiction the general practice, in America as in this country, is to rely mainly upon the reputation of author and publisher."

Shelves are not "guided" in many American libraries to the same extent as in British libraries of the better sort, tables and racks for showing books on special subjects being more common.

Work with children does not occupy so large a place in the American library service as the visiting librarians had been led to expect by the

amount of attention paid to it in American library journalism. The Boys' and Girls' House in Toronto is well organized, but is already too small and should be in a specially designed building.

More than half the smaller American libraries have their reference and circulation sections combined in one room; of 58 great libraries only one has them together. Few libraries under 50,000 volumes have members of the staff giving full time to reference work. Such a combination is desirable for small towns, but in larger places conditions resulting are not favorable for quiet reference reading.

"The British librarian looks in vain, in most American libraries, for newspaper rooms. Even in large central libraries they are seldom to be found. When provided, they take up no great amount of space: at Cleveland, for example, less than one-sixtieth of the total floor area of the library, whereas in some British libraries the proportion is one-quarter. In Brooklyn Public Libraries newspaper rooms have been abandoned, and they are not included in the new branch libraries (1915-22) at Detroit. The absence of these rooms is a good illustration of our remark that Americans will spend money only on what they believe in, and newspaper rooms, in their opinion, do not come within this class."

The parting of the ways comes most sharply on the question of publicity. "Publicity for official enterprises is not popular in this country. Ratepayers are not willing to pay for public institutions which need boosting before they are used. We may perhaps give point to this argument by describing an example of advertising in Cleveland. In one of the city pageants this library won publicity by exhibiting a lorry with a large book on it, a villain labelled 'General Ignorance' chained to the back, with an escort of three armed soldiers got up to represent books. We accept the judgment of American librarians, who know their business thoroughly, that this show was desirable, necessary, and helpful. But (assuming that any library committee consented to it) here it would excite derision among the public, and probably lead to changes in the committee, and to the appointment of another librarian. Tell American librarians this, and they retort, with the frankness which makes intercourse with them so pleasant and friendly, that the old country is perhaps a little slow. But as we accept their

opinion that publicity of this sort is desirable in America, so must they credit our judgment that abstention from it is wiser here. International co-operation among librarians will stand on a surer footing when it is recognised that policies which differ in two countries may be quite sound in each." "Drives" for bond issues for libraries are equally out of the question in Great Britain. Even a local authority cannot raise money without the consent of the central government. Expenses for any campaign of the sort could not legally be borne by a library authority. "Finally, no local government servant may take any action to influence voters in business affecting his own department: a strict rule embodying a sound principle."

In his remarks on state libraries and library commissions of America Captain R. Wright, Middlesex County Librarian, notes as erroneous the general impression that the libraries of America receive grants in aid from the state or library commissions. This is not so, however, and the only assistance given is in the form of a central book service, and occasionally grants of books. Such book grants are "limited to the New England States, of which the libraries of New Jersey [*sic*] appear to receive the most generous treatment, altho at present efforts are being concentrated on the development of County libraries." Undoubtedly the apparent slow progress with the organization of county libraries is due in some measure to the success of the travelling library movement, says Captain Wright. "It is evident that the funds available for State Work do not approach the scale provided for the large city libraries, and judged by American standards, the average commissions are paupers."

The paper by Miss A. S. Cooke, Kent County Librarian, on American county libraries, will be summarized in a later number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. Most of Miss Cooke's time was spent in New Jersey and California. In New Jersey, "out of the 21 counties in the State, 7 have County Libraries. Each of these counties has its own book truck, usually a ton Ford, driven by the librarian herself. (There is no man doing County Library work in this State.) These [the book trucks] are smaller than I had expected to find them, and have somehow an unkempt look, probably due to insufficient time spent on cleaning. They visit the branches and deposit stations frequently, sometimes once a month, often more."

"That our library service has made less progress than the American is true; that it is hopelessly behind the times is a controvertible opinion," say Messrs. Powell and Savage in a concluding note which we reprint in full.

"In our pleasant intercourse with American

friends we detected, rather often, an assumption that our library service was inferior, even, perhaps, a little 'off the map.' No opinion of this sort was uttered, but it was implicit in many discussions. It was taken for granted (to note one example) that we had no money for bibliographical enterprises. We were relieved not to get any hint of disparagement from those who have visited our country often. That our library service has made less progress than the American is true; that it is hopelessly behind the times is a controvertible opinion. Our buildings are older and smaller. No town library of ours is architecturally in the same class with that at Detroit, nor so commodious as Cleveland's palace. We do not expect to see, within twenty years, any circulation room as spacious and as beautiful as that at Philadelphia. Our staffs are not as large, nor do they include the same proportion of trained material; we have but one library school, while America possesses fourteen accredited schools. Our municipal libraries do not contain so many books for circulation, or so many picture collections. None of our cities has one-quarter the number of distributing points of Chicago, or Boston, or Cleveland. As we have smaller staffs, our cataloguing compares unfavorably with American, which is extraordinarily full and good. For the same reason we are unable to vie with our friends in their service to adult education.

"Yet no reference library in the States has a grander reading room than the British Museum; none is more conveniently arranged with the simple catalogue, numerous bibliographical aids at its centre, and an unsurpassed array of indispensable reference books in its circumference; nor did we see exhibition galleries at all comparable. We found in America nothing like the London Library, organized on a proprietary basis for lending reference books to scholars in every art of the kingdom; we do not, in fact know any library so effective and direct in its service to learning. The Patent Office Library in London among technical libraries, the Manchester Exchange Library among business libraries, the Liverpool Reference Library and the National Library of Wales among reference libraries, the Manchester children's libraries among children's libraries, are equal to anything in the States. The great city service of Glasgow with its rapid exchange system may fairly challenge comparison, and the Central Library for Students has no exact parallel in America.

"We need not carry the comparison further to prove how little we have to feel discouraged. Our work is esteemed at a lower level than it deserves because (1) the British Library Association is not strong in influence and the members of our calling are not organised, and (2)

our library journalism is deplorably inept and trivial. Already we have urged the necessity of reorganising the Association. A vital part of reorganisation must be to secure a good library journal, full of news, well illustrated, and appearing frequently. If the lack of good technical journalism has so serious an effect in America upon professional opinion about our work, what must be the effect here? American library journalism tells the world what libraries are doing; ours conceals what we do. American journalism voices the ideals of librarians; here one would think we had none.

"American librarians are thinking about their work and looking ahead. They try to improve the training of librarians, to enrol in their service men with scholarship and leadership in learning; make plans and seek designs for convenient, beautiful, and inspiring buildings; perfect cataloguing and multiply indexes and

guides to books; instruct readers in the use of books; advance adult education by offering careful advice to readers and by standing firm for freedom in using libraries; and promote research by building up special collections and lending books between library and library.

"The same spirit and enthusiasm are needed on this side. A stronger Library Association and better library journalism will achieve much. We would, besides, recommend a closer study of conditions in American libraries; study which is facilitated by the excellence of American library periodicals, by the careful annual reports issued by librarians, and by the books and special reports published in such numbers by the American Library Association. The most promising young librarians (who may be reasonably expected to remain in the profession) should be enabled, by bursaries, to visit American libraries.

Organization of the Canadian Library Association

WITH the cordial approval of representatives from the various provinces of the Dominion steps were taken toward the permanent organization of a Canadian Library Association at a meeting of 150 Canadian librarians held during the forty-ninth annual meeting of the American Library Association at Toronto. The meeting, held June 24 under the chairmanship of Fred Landon of the University of Western Ontario Library, London, had for its purpose a survey of the conditions of the library movement in Canada in general. The first speaker was Miss Vaughan of St. John's, New Brunswick, whose paper, dealing especially with library conditions in the Maritime Provinces, appears elsewhere in this issue. She was followed by Miss Stewart of British Columbia, who spoke of the need of a common basis of "custom, principle or understanding" on which Canadian librarians may meet. She asked for more discussion of the effect and benefit of giving books to a book-hungry public and less talk of library expenditures and circulation of books.

Concrete proposals for the organization of a purely Canadian Library Association, affiliated with and meeting with the A. L. A., but arranging its own programs and considering topics of particular interest to Canadian libraries, were made by John Ridington, librarian of the University of British Columbia, who said in part: "This is the second time in the history of the library association that Canadian librarians have had the opportunity of getting together. We begin to realize the advantage of doing

something in a more co-operative fashion that would make our work more effective. I admit freely that I know very much more of what is going on in Tennessee, New York, Massachusetts and California than I know of what is going on in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, and the Maritimes.

"I hope that one of the first matters of co-operation will be in the matter of securing public documents for our libraries. The association to be formed should have a permanent office and committee which would compile a list of the documents which our libraries should have and show how they can be secured. Work of this kind would take a large portion of some one's time, and I know that I cannot give a much larger portion of my time to this work. Most of the Canadian librarians are in the same position. If this is to be done you come immediately to the question of expense. The executive, a paid executive, would have to be a man of wide library knowledge and much experience and tact. Most of us are members of the American Library Association. I think that even for such purposes as I have outlined we would defeat our own object if we have a heavy fee. The net result from 500 members would be less than \$1000. It would appear that if we are to care for these objects which I have outlined that we would need a larger sum to start the machinery of organization, and I see difficulty in that direction. We might go to the Dominion government and ask for a grant. I think you see the difficulty of making arrange-

ments with nine provincial governments. The Dominion Government grants the Royal Society \$8000 for the encouragement of learning. It seems to me that we might put before the Premier and the Secretary of State the large benefits that would derive from a Canadian Library Association. They should be given an opportunity to help in this movement. There is the possibility that if we ask for a grant it might be regretfully refused. We have a case to go before the Carnegie Corporation, a case which would have appeal to the Corporation, which has given four and a half million dollars as a fund for the overseas Dominion. Dr. Keppel is in South Africa and will probably bring back a scheme for the expenditure of this fund. But when he comes back a strong representation should be made that here is an investment for which a grant should be made which is in line with the objects of the Carnegie Corporation.

"It is my suggestion that on this second occasion of a conference in Canada that we organize ourselves into a Canadian Library Association. Next week is the sixtieth anniversary of Confederation. The fathers of Confederation had a vision and they saw that in unity was strength. We have benefited from their vision. We as librarians can benefit from an organization that makes for unity of purpose. We shall do our work much more effectively if we have our shoulders together."

Preliminary resolutions on the organization of the Association, which will receive further attention from a committee to be appointed by Mr. Landon, appointed temporary chairman at this meeting, were read by Mr. Ridington as follows:

"That this meeting of Canadian librarians, convened at the forty-ninth conference of the American Library Association, to consider effective means for the furtherance and development of the library movement throughout the Dominion hereby resolves:

"(1) That this object can first be obtained by the organization of a Canadian Library Association; that this Association be here organized and that the Canadian librarians in attendance at this meeting constitute the charter membership of this Association;

"(2) That the object of the association shall be, in general, the promotion and furtherance of library service throughout the Dominion by public education as to the value and need of libraries; by co-operation between existing libraries and library organizations in Canada and elsewhere, by investigation and demonstration of library work and methods in general, and, in particular, as to those problems that are characteristic of and peculiar to Canadian libraries as such; by the holding of conferences,

institutes, and public meetings for the interchange of professional information, for the promotion of effective library legislation; for the compilation of material, the publication of which will be of value to librarians and libraries, and will assist in the extension of the library movement throughout all the provinces of Canada, and by such other means as may from time to time be thought advisable in order to promote the same.

"(3) The Canadian Library Association shall co-operate to the farthest extent with the American Library Association and take full advantage of the researches and the organization of that international body in all those directions in which these may be used to the benefit of the library movement in Canada.

"That this meeting accept and approve the foregoing as a general statement of the purposes of the Association, and that it assign to a special committee the work of preparing a constitution; and of drafting the necessary by-laws; and that these, on approval and adoption by the executive, shall be the constitution and by-laws by which the Association shall be governed. Included therein shall be provision for such necessary amendments and modifications as shall from time to time be found necessary."

"It is suggested that:

"The officers of the Association be a President and Secretary-Treasurer, together with an executive, consisting of one representative, appointed or selected, from each of the provinces.

"That membership shall be of two classes—personal and institutional. Annual membership fees shall be, for personal members, \$1.00; for institutions; libraries with an income of \$25,000, \$2.00; for those with an income up to \$50,000, \$5.00; and for those over \$50,000, \$10.00. Personal membership shall be open not only to those engaged in professional library work, but to all interested in the extension of the library movement in Canada.

"Recognizing the large area and relatively small population of the Dominion, the Association does not contemplate the holding of annual conferences. The Association should, however, hold special Canadian meetings at the annual conferences of the American Library Association when those conferences are held in such places as will permit the attendance of a sufficient number of Canadians interested in library work. It would request the American Library Association to make provision for such meetings, on request from this Association, the program being arranged by the Canadian Library Association."

Mr. Sykes of Ottawa suggested that the passage dealing with co-operation with the A. L. A. be changed to read "with the American Library Association and the Library Association of the United Kingdom."

The Collection of Business Information in the Small Public Library

By ANN D. WHITE

Assistant Librarian, H. M. Byllesby & Co., Chicago.

A NUMBER of years ago, Mrs. Salome Cutler Fairchild defined the function of the library as "the development and enrichment of human life in the entire community by bringing to all the people the books that belong to them." In order to bring to all people the books or literature that will be of greatest service to them, the library must be related to the whole community, not only in education and recreation, but also in business.

Business men play a large part in the control and payment of the taxes for the support of public libraries, and have long maintained them chiefly as educational institutions. Their wives have had assistance in their club programs and papers; their children have received help in their school studies and debating clubs and they themselves have had books for recreational reading, but business information service for business men has been given little consideration by the small public library.

Does a small public library need business information? That depends entirely on what is meant by "small," for every public library which has active business men in its community ought to have business information.

The library we have in mind is a public library of about 50,000 volumes or less, located in a thriving little city whose business men have interests and problems similar to those of business men in a large city.

Many of the large city libraries have seen the necessity for business information service and have established business branches in the business sections of their cities, with very beneficial results, but can the small public library collect information of service to business men at a comparatively small expenditure? They undoubtedly can, as we shall endeavor to show.

Business men may not know that the public library can help them in their business, so it is necessary to **inform them by various methods** of publicity, but when they have been given real service, enthusiastic and loyal friends will be made for the library, with the result that funds for further service will be readily forthcoming.

The first step in building up a business information service is to study the business of the community and know its conditions, problems,

needs. Then make a special study of the business of the library board members, calling their attention to information as it is received and ask if they are interested. If the board members are impressed with the value of such service, the first battle is won.

Why do business men need business information? Business men are responsible for the financial prosperity of the community. They place the orders that start the wheels of industry, give employment to labor, and put funds to work. Their prosperity decides all prosperity. Some business men are interested only in their own lines of business, but many realize the necessity for watching the general business situation. They must have facts, statistics, prices and late information of all kinds in the conduct of their commercial and financial affairs.

The public library can supply this information and it is within the power of the small public library with a very meagre appropriation to acquire an excellent collection of business information.

A very remarkable library service for business men may be started with a very small sum of money for the reason that there is a world of business information published by government departments for which only a nominal charge if any, is made; by banks and investment houses for which no charge is made; and in newspapers and magazines whose subscription prices spread over an entire year make most economical expenditure.

Dr. Bostwick in his *American Public Library* says that "the special trial is not the actual selection of the books, but the speed with which the collection becomes uselessly out of date."

This is particularly true of books on business. It is not necessary to fill up the shelves with business books, for many of them are out of date before they are off the press, and the last word on the same subjects will be found in the current newspapers and periodicals.

Over a century ago Lord Chesterfield said, "Despatch is the soul of business." How well that describes business of today! If the libraries are going to render business information service, despatch must be their watchword. The business man is impatient of anything but re-

sults; he seldom wants *all* information, but only the most reliable, up-to-date facts. Where can the latest information be found? The answer is obvious—in the high-grade periodical literature.

PERIODICALS

Periodicals as reference resources are useless without an index, but on the other hand an index to many periodicals whether the library has all of the periodicals indexed therein or not is an invaluable reference tool.

Fortunately for the libraries there is such an index for business information in the *Industrial Arts Index* published by the H. W. Wilson Company. The subscription price is based on the number of periodicals covered by the Index, to which the library subscribes. So the less you have, the less you pay. The fact that a library has only a small number does not affect the value of the *Index*, for one of its important uses is to indicate whether there is any literature on a particular subject. The *Industrial Arts Index* is also of great aid in building up a collection. If the periodical in which an article of especial interest appears is not received regularly in the library, buy the single issue containing it. The Wilson Company aims to have on file back issues of periodicals for just that purpose. Failing that, it is still possible to secure a copy of the article by photostat. Many of the large libraries which have all of the periodicals indexed in the *Industrial Arts Index* have photostat machines and will furnish copies of an article at a very reasonable rate. A few such libraries are the John Crerar Library, Chicago, the New York Public Library, and the Engineering Societies Library, New York City.

Aside from the local newspapers which we assume every public library receives, and possibly one from the nearest metropolis, there are four or five periodicals that will give the essentials for the major part of business information service.

In the realm of finance, the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* stands pre-eminent. It is issued on Saturday of each week, and contains complete and entirely reliable information. It will answer many current financial questions and is valuable for binding as final authority on financial facts and conditions of all times. Do not just file it away for reference, but learn to use it. It gives information on the financial situation of the world; general business conditions and current events; news regarding banks and trust companies; stock exchange prices, Federal Reserve and Clearing House Returns, Government debt and trade data; commercial markets and the crops. It contains not only brief news notes regarding individual companies, as well as complete annual reports of

some of larger companies, but also announcements of the publication of financial literature by banks and investment houses. In addition to all this, the subscription price includes six supplements, one of which is issued yearly, three semi-annually, and two monthly, all of which contain valuable statistical information. Ten dollars a year for the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* is money invested in enduring service.

In the field of investment information, *Baron's* published every Monday in Boston at ten dollars a year will give invaluable aid. Its analyses of individual companies and the department of financial queries and investment suggestions are especially helpful to the investor. It reviews the week from a financial aspect, forecasts stock market trends, contains a weekly dividend calendar, and many other items valuable as investment information. It usually contains one or two long articles on timely financial and economic subjects among which have been series of articles of sufficient value to be printed later in book form. One of these which has been so published recently is *Practical Hints for Investors* by Van Riper. The price of this little book, one dollar, places it within the smallest budget. It is written primarily for the small investor, but it will not be without use for all investors as it aims to aid in the recognition of trustworthy agencies and to help avoid unsound ones.

In order to round out financial information in its relation to business conditions, the library should have the *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, the official organ of the Federal Reserve Board. The subscription price is only two dollars a year. Here will be found a national review and detailed analyses of business conditions, with statistics on building, commodity movements, wholesale and retail trade and prices in the principal countries of the world; reviews of foreign banking and complete statistics showing the condition of Federal Reserve banks and member banks.

Besides this general bulletin, which is issued by the Federal Reserve Board, each Federal Reserve Bank publishes a monthly review called *Business Conditions*, which discusses particularly the business conditions of its own district and also devotes some space to the general business conditions of the entire country. Every public library ought to have at least the review issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of the district in which the library is located. These reviews are distributed free of charge.

Upon business conditions based on facts culled from the most reliable sources, the *Survey of Current Business* fills a particular need. It is a monthly government publication compiled jointly by the Bureau of Foreign and Do-

mestic Commerce, the Bureau of the Census, and the Bureau of Standards. Subscription price, \$1.50 a year. It is designed to present each month a picture of the business situation by setting forth the principal facts regarding the various lines of trade and industry. At semi-annual intervals detailed tables are published giving, for each item, monthly figures for the past two years, and yearly comparisons were available back to 1913. So as to make the current statistics available at the earliest possible moment, weekly supplements are distributed to subscribers in the United States.

Advertising, buying and selling are common to all businesses. The latest advertising schemes and methods of merchandising are always in demand. No one text book could possibly give the assistance that can be obtained from *Printer's Ink* from week to week at three dollars a year.

With this group of periodicals, a small library is well equipped to supply information on the financial situation, business conditions and advertising and merchandising methods, but the purchase of them has probably reduced a limited budget, so we must supplement the periodical collection with some of the very excellent free and near-free material.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Many of the federal departments and bureaus issue information useful to the business man at one time or another, but the Department and Bureaus which publish information the most directly of use to the business man are the Department of Commerce, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Standards. The Department of Commerce issues a yearly list of publications with monthly supplements, which covers not only the publications of the department itself, but of all the bureaus under its jurisdiction, thus making it possible to keep informed on the valuable information which they issue. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce issues, at irregular intervals, mimeographed lists announcing their new publications and as they often appear before the monthly supplements of the Department list, are useful on account of their later date.

In connection with keeping track of government publications, the *Monthly Catalogue of United States Public Documents*, issued by the Superintendent of Documents, has long been a helpful tool. It will be sent to libraries free on application.

It is impossible to take the time to call attention to all the good publications issued by the Government, which might be useful in a business information service, but for each library

the best guides to selection are local conditions and the demand for and use of specific information.

There has recently been published a very useful reference handbook to government publications, entitled *The Statistical Work of the National Government*, by L. F. Schmeckebier. It serves as a guide in answering business questions and thru its very comprehensive index it is possible to learn just what statistical information is published by the different departments and bureaus. If, for example, production figures on fuel oil are desired, the index will guide to the monthly mimeographed statement on the output of refineries and stocks on hand issued by the Bureau of Mines. The book is published by the Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, at \$5.

As a means of keeping in touch with all government news, the *United States Daily* seems to fill a long felt want. It is not a government publication, but is a private enterprise which aims to present the daily record of the official acts of the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government. An extensive news summary appears on the back page of every issue, and a weekly summary and index comes with every Monday's issue. Each issue contains a list of new government publications with their Library of Congress card numbers. The newspaper is published by the United States Daily Publishing Corporation, 22d and M Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C., at \$18 a year.

BANK PUBLICATIONS

Many banks issue regularly bulletins and letters on financial and trade conditions, and at irregular intervals, pamphlets and brochures on particular subjects, industries or commodities. They are usually compiled by their own economists and statisticians and are very reliable sources of information. They are free on request. A few of the banks are: Continental and Commercial National Bank, Chicago; Guaranty Trust Company, New York; American Exchange Irving Trust Company, New York; National City Bank of New York; New York Trust Company, New York; Northwestern National Bank, Minneapolis; Wells Fargo Bank and Union Trust Company, San Francisco; Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal.

The regular publications of two of these banks are indexed in the *Industrial Arts Index*. They are the monthly letter of the National City Bank of New York and *The Index* of The New York Trust Company.

The Royal Bank of Canada at Montreal in addition to its regular monthly bulletin, issued during the past year a very noteworthy pamphlet, entitled *Canada and the Twentieth Century*. The pamphlet is very comprehensive in

scope and is a welcome addition to literature on Canada.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Another source of excellent and free information is the Chamber of Commerce. Of course the local chambers are informed chiefly on local conditions, but some of the larger ones issue material of universal value, as for example, the New York Chamber of Commerce in its various pamphlets, a few of which are: *List of Chambers of Commerce of the United States*, *List of Chambers of Commerce of the World*, *Trade Associations in New York City and Their Publications*.

These pamphlets form excellent reference backgrounds as guides to existing Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations and their officers in the event it is necessary to write for special information on a particular locality or industry.

ASSOCIATIONS

The various national associations both professional and trade are constantly publishing valuable pamphlet material on their particular subjects and, being authorities in their field, produce very reliable information.

In addition to the aforementioned material, telephone directories which are usually of a later date than regular city directories, are excellent aids in business information service. At least the telephone directories of the cities with which the home city does most of its business, and possibly one of New York and Chicago will strengthen a business information collection.

We have not discussed the selection of business books because time will not permit doing justice to the subject. However, this general advice is always good to follow: Use the American Library Association headquarters facilities and your personal acquaintance with business librarians who are expert in particular fields of knowledge.

In conclusion, we recommend for the building up of business information an attitude of constant interest and watchfulness, on the part of the librarian. Many references may be picked up in the general scanning of periodicals which every librarian does, also in conversation with librarians at A. L. A. and state association meetings and library clubs—in fact wherever “shop” is talked, and by correspondence with librarians who are known to be specially posted on certain classes of business information which the small public library may particularly desire.

The foregoing paper was read at the A. L. A. Small Libraries Round Table at Toronto, June, 1927.

The Ohio Situation

(See p. 695)

The A.L.A., the organization of librarians and library trustees of the United States and Canada, assembled in annual conference in Toronto, Ontario, views with deep concern the threatened destruction of the Ohio State Library thru the vote of the Governor of Ohio of the entire appropriation and subsequent failure of the General Assembly to pass the appropriation over the veto.

One of the chief functions of the A. L. A. is the promotion, encouragement, and improvement of library service thruout America; and the Association has watched with interest and approbation the recent rapid development of an effective State Library in Ohio after years of retarded progress.

The Association believes that the disruption of the professional staff of the Ohio State Library and the cessation of the work now so effectively carried on will injure the development of library service in the state for years to come. It views with alarm the dissolution and the pillage of the book-collection built up over a period of 110 years.

The Association believes further that the transfer of the functions now carried on by the State Library to other institutions is contrary to the best and accepted principles of library organization, and that it will result in serious loss to the educational interests of Ohio.

Therefore be it RESOLVED, That the Council of the American Library Association, composed of representatives from every state and province in the United States and Canada, hereby petitions the Governor of Ohio and the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State Library to safeguard this library entrusted to their care, thru the exertion of every effort to maintain its work; And be it further RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Honorable A. Vic Donahey, Governor of the State of Ohio, to the leaders of the General Assembly, to the members of the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State Library, and to the Associated Press and the papers of Ohio.

Opportunities

Young man with five years' library experience and almost three years of graduate work desires position as librarian or head of department in college or university library. Can also act as instructor in English. P. Q. 13.

Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario needs a head librarian: duties to begin about October 1; salary \$2500-3500 according to experience. Address applications to the Registrar.

Young woman, college graduate with one-year library school training and three years' cataloging experience in large university library, desires change of position. Excellent knowledge of foreign languages. Present salary \$1900. Location: Philadelphia to Pacific coast. V. V. 13.

Trained librarian of fifteen years' experience wants position as chief cataloger, classifier, head of department, or library with three or four assistants. Desires work with foreign languages. T. H. 13.

Young woman, university graduate, library school graduate, one year's experience, wants position in special or high school library. Prefers Southwest. R. I. 13.

Wanted, children's librarian with some experience. Position open Sept. 1st. State qualifications when applying. Address, Public Library, Beloit, Wis.

Trained cataloger, with several years' experience as library organizer and revising cataloger, wants temporary or part time position, preferably in the east. G. L. B.

The Libraries of the Maritime Provinces

By ESTELLE M. A. VAUGHAN

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WHEN a friend heard that I was invited to give a paper at the American Library Association Conference* on the libraries of the Maritime Provinces, she wrote to me, "Do tell them that the Maritimes are not in Quebec." While I realize that the majority of you do not need any information of this kind, yet I am going to follow this suggestion, for perhaps there are a few present whose knowledge of these old provinces of our Dominion is at least a bit hazy.

The Maritimes have been in great danger of being forgotten by their sister provinces but lately have come into the lime-light thru the Maritime Rights Commission, which has tried to show to the rest of Canada how this important part of our Dominion has suffered thru Confederation, and which has succeeded in getting for these Pioneer Provinces some, at least, of their rights.

The Provinces familiarly known as the Maritime Provinces are the Canadian Atlantic Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. They are unequalled by any part of our beautiful Dominion in natural beauty. In New Brunswick is the unrivalled River Saint John, the queen river of Canada, and rightfully called the "Rhine of America." Nova Scotia with her Annapolis Valley and Grand Pré country, whose praises have been so loudly sung by Longfellow, is spoken of as the "Switzerland of America," while Prince Edward Island, or as her natives say "The Island," the home of that darling of Canadian fiction heroines, Anne of Green Gables, is truly the "Garden Island" of the Atlantic.

The Provinces are not only beautiful but full of historic interest, the place of beginnings in Canada. In this part of the Dominion, the record of first things is unique. Here are a few: First Protestant church—St. Paul's, Halifax, 1750, still in existence. First newspaper in British North America, *Gazette*, Halifax, 1752; First water system, Windsor, N. S., 1788; First lunatic asylum, Saint John, N. B., 1835; First free public library, Portland, N. B., 1882; First foghorn, that greatest boon to sailors, Saint John, N. B., 1854. These Provinces abound in legend and romance. Here lived the

great Indian hero Glooscap, (one of the Islands in Saint John Harbor being the rock he flung at his enemy), Lady La Tour, John Gyles—captive of the Indians for nine years, William Cobbett, the great English politician and essayist. Perhaps you may be interested in the story about him. While he was on military duty in Saint John, when a very young man, he saw a young and beautiful girl doing her weekly wash at a spring, now called Jenny's Spring in her honor, and said to his companion "There is my future wife." Tho he returned to England shortly afterwards, he did not rest until he had made the statement fact. I have already referred to Longfellow, whose heroine Evangeline was typical of the Acadians who were expelled from Nova Scotia. Benedict Arnold, for even a villain may be romantic, lived only a few yards from my own home in Saint John. Some time afterwards he was burned in effigy in one of the city squares. I must not weary you, but I recommend these Provinces as ideal places for tired librarians to spend their well-earned vacations—full of scenic beauty, with an ideal summer climate, rich in romance and history, offering no temptation for them to spend their precious days visiting libraries. Just one here and there, we have. Do not forget to visit the Saint John Free Public Library where librarians always receive a warm welcome.

Tho I must admit the people of these Provinces have been slow to organize libraries, they have not been without reading and cultural facilities, as is shown by the very large valuable contribution they have made to Canadian literature. Nova Scotia has given us the greatest Canadian, and perhaps American, humorist—Sam Slick or Thomas Haliburton; the greatest of orators, Hon. Joseph Howe; the matchless Roberts family, and Bliss Carman. Saint John was the home of James De Mille, the novelist and writer, James Hannay and W. O. Raymond, historians, L. W. Bailey and George Matthews, the late Bonar Law and Lord Beaverbrook and others too numerous to mention. Even your Dr. Locke was recently claimed by our local papers to be a North Shore boy, his mother being a native of New Brunswick. Many of the leaders of education, science and business of today in Canada and United States are from our

* Toronto, June 24, 1927.

provinces, proving that our chief exports today are fish and brains to other parts of Canada and U. S. A. Read what Thomas O'Hagen says, "I have always believed that the Maritime Provinces have developed intellectually men of more distinctive character in the world political and literary than has . . ." but read for yourselves the article written by him on Alexander Louis Fraser, another of our talented Nova Scotians, in the May number of the *Canadian Bookman*, which I hope you all have the privilege of reading.

The United Empire Loyalists, who "for king and country" fled to the Atlantic Provinces in 1783, and from whom a large number of our families proudly claim their ancestry, were of the best educated and cultured families of the former British Colonies. Tho much handicapped for means and struggling for existence they did not neglect educational matters. We find that in the same year 1783, they had a weekly newspaper and in 1795 thru the efforts of the Loyalist mothers to give their sons higher education the University of New Brunswick was started, called "The College of New Brunswick." In the early life of the Provinces no home of note was complete without a room called "the library" containing a collection of books. These collections would have formed valuable nuclei for public libraries, but in too many instances they came under the hammer of the auctioneer, selling at a few cents a volume. A valuable collection of William Elder of Saint John is a notable example of this, so is that of Sir John Hournot, the latter library, unfortunately, chiefly acquired by wealthy citizens of United States.

One private library, that of Bishop Kingdom of Fredericton, was given intact to Trinity Church—this is considered one of the best private theological libraries in Canada and contains some very rare and valuable books. We have still some very fine private libraries in the Provinces, but the days of large houses and private libraries are swiftly passing, and if we are going to keep up our standards of literary achievements we must have public libraries within reach of all. In olden days these private libraries with their generous owners were accessible to at least some of the people, but today they are generally too scattered to be of any value to the community.

On April 7, 1918, a number of people interested in libraries were called together at Acadia University, Wolfville, N. S., by Dr. G. S. Cutten, and a Maritime Library Association was organized with the slogan "Reading privileges within the reach of every boy and girl in the Maritime Provinces." While this Association has not been very successful, thru the efforts of Dr. Cut-

ten, a true literary spirit, some good pioneer work was done and several small libraries were organized in Nova Scotia, and one at least in New Brunswick. Thru its efforts library interest was awakened, and libraries already established received help and encouragement. After the removal of Dr. Cutten from Acadia University to become president of Colgate University, the ideals and objects of the Association were altered and unbusinesslike methods adopted, so that many of the members, especially those from New Brunswick, have withdrawn and hope in the near future to organize a society to deal strictly and solely with the strengthening of present libraries and the organizing of new ones, keeping as our slogan the original purpose of the Maritime Library Association "Reading privileges within the reach of every boy and girl in New Brunswick."

The libraries of Nova Scotia are perhaps more numerous than those in the other provinces. The outstanding are the Yarmouth and Truro Public Libraries. Like New Brunswick, Nova Scotia has at the present no satisfactory legislation regarding libraries, and all the libraries are dependent upon the grant from the municipalities. No library in the Provinces receives more than \$8,000, and some only two or three hundred dollars.

The Halifax Citizens' Library is really an amalgamation of several very old libraries. The Halifax Mechanics' Library formed in 1831, was bought in 1864 by the late Chief Justice, Hon. Sir William Young, and given to the city. In 1873 the same donor purchased the library of his late brother and added it to his former gift, also \$100 each year, to purchase modern publications, on condition that the city gave a similar sum. In 1824 the first circulating library in Canada was founded, by a very exclusive society of gentlemen. At length, owing to lack of funds, this library was also purchased and became part of the Citizen's Library donated by Sir William Young. After having been removed several times into different quarters it is finally housed in the City Hall. It is really the oldest existing library in Canada, as King's College, founded in 1788, was destroyed by fire.

The collection numbers about thirty-six thousand volumes, and has a total income of about \$3,400. Having refused the offer of Andrew Carnegie for a library building the librarians are very much handicapped, for their collection is badly housed, but they hope in the near future to have a library building, when they will be able to compete with other libraries in modern and up-to-date methods. At present they are doing the best they can under such disadvantages.

Truro Library is one which deserves special

mention. It exists thru the interest and generosity of a former high school teacher, who at his death left \$2,500 to be used as a foundation for a free public library in the hope that the citizens would carry on such an institution. The town secured an Act of Incorporation, and at the same time, made themselves liable for not more than \$500 a year for its upkeep. They have an untrained librarian, who has to depend on two or three enthusiastic women to help circulate on a busy day more than 375 books in five hours, besides attending to the many other demands on her time and patience that only a librarian can realize. To this band of women, the chief of whom is Mrs. John Stanfield, Truro is indebted for this educational work which is especially successful among the children, one third of the books circulated being juvenile.

The Yarmouth Library was opened September 1904. Its rooms are very attractive, with a collection of 14,000 books, and last March it circulated 2,760 volumes.

There are libraries at Baddeck, Bridgetown, New Glasgow, Kentville, Smith's Cove, Lawrence Town, Amherst, Liverpool and Yarmouth. They are doing good work under discouraging financial conditions, but we hope better days are coming for librarians in these Provinces.

The first record of a circulating library in New Brunswick was that of Saint John Society Library, formed in 1811. In 1830 it absorbed the Eclectic Library started in 1821, and for fifty-seven years it endeavoured to provide knowledge on every interesting subject to every class in the community. Unfortunately in 1868, it was decided to close it, and the books, some very rare and valuable, were sold at twenty-five cents a volume and the money divided among the proprietors.

The first library in Canada to be opened under the title "Free Public Library" was that of Portland, New Brunswick, now the North End of Saint John, which was opened to the public on June 19, 1882. It was a gift of a citizen, Hon. Isaac Burpee, and occupies rented quarters. The little book by George Johnson entitled *First Things in Canada*, gives Galt, Ontario, the honor of being the first, but it was not opened until February 1883, so once more the Maritimes can claim to be the first. This library tho' small, serves the people of North End, chiefly with fiction, and relieves the large Public Library of some readers of this class.

The outstanding library of the Maritime Provinces is the Saint John Free Public Library. Saint John is the oldest incorporate town in Canada, having received her charter in 1785. Almost from its founding, Saint John has had a public library but not until the Centennial Anniversary in 1883 was there a

library where every citizen could get a book without payment of an annual fee. Portland did not come into the union with Saint John until 1888. On May 18, 1883, the Saint John Free Public Library, the third in Canada, was opened. It occupied rented quarters, open part time, until 1904. In 1902 the city fathers decided to accept Andrew Carnegie's offer of a library building and in September 1904 the library was moved into the present handsome building of brick and sandstone. It has about 45,000 volumes classified according to Dewey Decimal System, a dictionary catalog, a complete separate children's department, under a special assistant, and a main staff of a librarian and three assistants. The collection of books is pronounced by experts as especially comprehensive, with an unequalled collection of New Brunswick books. The library receives from the City a grant of \$5000, by the arrangement of the Carnegie grant, and by tact and diplomacy a few thousands extra, this year amounting to \$3000, are secured from the City. This \$8000 pays six people, buys fuel, etc., and what is left is spent on books. It has to keep in repair a badly constructed roof which is always leaking and always will, and old-fashioned furnaces, installed in 1904 and worn out.

The library is under the control of nine Commissioners chosen by the City Council. During the forty-four years of its existence the library has had but two chairmen of this Board and but two chief librarians. Owing to the very fine collection of loyalist and other Canadian material, a large amount of research work is done, letters being received from all over Canada, United States, and Great Britain asking for help in historic research. A very valuable file of newspapers dating far back is one of its greatest assets and several times visitors have prolonged their stay in Saint John to consult them. In every department the library is going ahead and the services rendered are becoming more and more appreciated, the only "fly in the ointment" being lack of adequate funds. Owing to the splendid general collection at the disposal of the librarians, information of all sorts is given the searcher after truth, and seldom is a questioner sent away without a satisfactory answer. The children's room, we think, was the first in Canada to have an entirely separate department. It is large and bright, and is attractively furnished, with suitable pictures and beautiful flowering plants and ferns. It is well patronized, both by general readers, and by those desiring help in their work. Story hours have been held since 1910 with volunteer story-tellers, which, we are told by New York librarians, is rather an unusual feature. These story hours are well attended and very highly spoken of by the public

school teachers, as a great educational factor in the life of our City.

The general reading room has been said by visitors to be one of the most attractive in Canada. Like the room set apart for the children, it is large and sunny; pictures, plants and statuary add to its attractiveness. The readers are well supplied with the best periodicals and journals, including the leading reviews of the world.

The Moncton Public Library is the youngest of the Maritime public libraries and was opened last February with six thousand volumes. The circulation in May averaged 178. The Trustees are wisely starting their library with modern methods, they have a trained librarian, partially trained assistants and they are using the Dewey classification, and a standard system of charging.

The L. P. Fisher Memorial Library in Woodstock, New Brunswick, has a very fine collection of books, including a very fine Canadian and New Brunswick section, housed in an exceedingly handsome building erected in 1914. The interior is finished in solid mahogany. It was given by the late Lewis P. Fisher whose estate furnishes part of the funds for upkeep and books, the library depending on the generosity of the citizens for the balance. The library has but one librarian, is open three afternoons and evenings each week, has 3439 registered readers and an average of five hundred persons using the reading and reference rooms every month. The children's work is well looked after, story hours being held with an attendance sometimes of over one hundred. Their plans for the future include travelling libraries for the Province and their prospects are bright.

In Prince Edward Island there is a small but well administered library in Summerside, with a separate juvenile collection of books and reading table. At Charlottetown is the Legislative Library including the Dodd Public Library. The Legislative libraries of the provinces contain very valuable books and records. That of Nova Scotia administered by Miss Annie F. Donahue deserves special mention as it is rendering definite service to the Province. That of New Brunswick in Fredericton is not so flourishing but is receiving attention at present and we are in hopes of seeing it reorganized and modernized.

It would not do to forget the University Libraries: Acadia, Dalhousie, Mount Allison and University of New Brunswick.

Acadia University in Wolfville, Nova Scotia, founded in 1877, is open to the public of that community as well as to the students of the various institutions. It was founded in 1877. It has been particularly fortunate in its gifts of private libraries, saved from the fate of many

in New Brunswick of being scattered by auctions. Dr. Cramp's library of two thousand volumes was the first donation of this kind, the Edwards Collection of *Canadiana* was the nucleus of the most comprehensive Canadian collection; a most important part of this collection are the books of Dr. J. D. Logan, now Dominion Archivist, who presented to the library in 1917 his entire library of rare *Canadiana* containing many exceeding scarce manuscripts of not only dead but of living Canadian authors such as Bliss Carman and James De Mille. He continues to add to this gift from time to time. The library building, the gift of the family of late Rev. R. H. Emerson, is a very handsome stone building, dedicated in May 1915, but this is entirely inadequate, for the valuable collection that has grown so large that a new building is contemplated. I understand the plans are being drawn for it. The books are well classified and a dictionary catalog is in use, but no standard charging system is in vogue, nor are any records kept. A library science course is given by the librarian dealing with library methods and histories. We feel a great future is in store for this library.

Dalhousie University Library at Halifax, Nova Scotia, was instituted in 1867. It contains 32,000 volumes and 5,000 pamphlets selected to meet the needs of students of arts and sciences. The Law Library of the University has 10,000 volumes and the Medical 13,000 volumes. This latter library is accessible under certain conditions to any doctor in the Province. Among the other libraries in Halifax are the Science library of 61,000 volumes, the Library of Presbyterian College with 11,000 volumes, and the Nova Scotia Barristers' Society Library of 18,000 volumes.

On June 8, 1927, Mount Allison, Sackville, New Brunswick, dedicated its new Library building, a fitting memorial to its men who gave their lives in the Great War. Reorganizing and recataloging of the library is in progress, and this library, which contains several special collections, will probably in the near future be one of the leading libraries in the Dominion.

The Library of the University of New Brunswick has about 14,000 volumes. Up to the present it has not adopted up-to-date methods of cataloging but the College has appointed a special committee to deal with the question of reorganization. There is a strong feeling that the libraries of the Normal School, Legislature and University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, should be amalgamated and a free public library formed which would serve every member of the community. I have no doubt that this conclusion will be reached and that New

Brunswick will have another worthwhile library added to her few.

Besides the libraries in Saint John that I have mentioned there is a small circulating library in connection with the Church of England Institute open only to members of that denomination. Lawyers and doctors have very good libraries in connection with their societies, so that Saint John City is not badly provided in this respect, but the rural districts and even the suburbs of the City are desperately in need of library service, as is the case in all our three Provinces. We hope that with the nationalization of our harbour and with other claims of the Maritimes acknowledged and acted on, our Provinces will see great days of prosperity, that with adequate funds at our disposal we will be able to attain to the ideal, and that the next time the A. L. A. meets in Canada it may be in one of the cities of the Provinces by the sea.

"The Library question is not one of sentiment but of meeting fairly and squarely an important practical question. The matter of the illiteracy of the Maritimes and of New Brunswick especially, must be faced. The fact that more libraries are necessary is recognized. A closer co-operation among our own larger libraries is essential. A system of travelling libraries should be inaugurated. There should be an opportunity to come to the assistance of the rural districts; a survey should be made and there should be a provincial library association familiar with provincial needs, which would assist in community library education and arouse a library enthusiasm. From this association would develop the representatives for the larger association in which would be found the definite knowledge and the vision of the Library ideal—intensive and extensive culture. It is useless apparently to talk of money until the least among us realizes what we want, and then altho this education will include governments and millionaires, when once they realize that in books are preserved not only the wisdom but the traditions without which their people will perish, there will come, too, a realization of the necessity of education and of the libraries which are the gateways to knowledge, and to a fine spirituality."*

The Library of Congress and Business Libraries

NOWHERE is the growing importance of business libraries more completely recognized than at the Library of Congress. Evidence of this is found in the topics selected in

*Extract from Mrs. Lawrence's paper read at the Canada library extension meeting at Toronto, June 22.

compiling bibliographies at its Division of Bibliography, as was pointed out by H. H. B. Meyer at the Toronto conference. While the subject of railroads is left to the Library of the Bureau of Railway Economics, which altho a corporation supported by private funds functions as liberally as a government bureau, the Library of Congress is giving much time to the study of all other forms—air, land and water. In the closely related field of communication it is at present engaged in an extensive study of the laws of radio control of all the more important countries, preliminary to a more exact and comprehensive statement of our own.

Among other subjects of widespread interest with which the Division has dealt are boards of trade, chambers of commerce, commercial and business clubs, employers' associations, etc. Another group presenting an entirely different phase of business is made up of such subjects as chain-stores, co-operative stores, mail order business, business on the installment plan, trading stamps, etc. Another group consists of employees' pensions, unemployment and sickness insurance, bonuses, efficiency, and efficiency ratings, and personnel classification. Of individual lines of business the number of studies is almost endless.

The following are only a few: baking powder, boots and shoes, cabinet and furniture, carpets and rugs, laundry business, marble, matches, printing and publishing. Among bibliographies of special commodities are lists on artificial silk, borax, catgut, ginger, india rubber, peanuts, salt, soap, varnishes. The Division has also prepared lists on advertising, cold storage, warehouses, banking, real estate business, restaurant business, management of a newspaper, etc.

The list on the real estate business had its origin in a convention of real estate men, and, like most of the lists on live topics, grew by additions and successive rewritings until it became one of the most extensive. Similarly, the two lists on the cotton industry and on wool grew by successive revisions until both were printed, the former after having been taken over and expanded by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, the latter by the Library of Congress itself.

In spite of its interest in business libraries the Library of Congress cannot answer trivial or impossible questions (such as that of the man who asked it for the population of hell), and it should be appealed to only after all other local library facilities, special, public, and state, have been exhausted.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JULY, 1927

CANADA'S literary and library capital proved so exceptionally attractive to those on this side of the border that with representatives from California, Texas, Florida and other distant states and from the Canadian provinces, British Columbia to New Brunswick, the Toronto conference of 1927 was not far behind the banner attendance at the semi-centenary conference at Atlantic City where the attendance was 2244, while at Toronto it reached about 2000, indicating an attendance much beyond this figure, for always an undue number of attendants carelessly neglect to register. The University of Toronto which most visitors saw with wonderment afforded unexampled hospitality both in its Convocation Hall which accommodated more than two thousand auditors and its remarkable student community house, Hart House, as well as its dormitories and the colleges associated with the University on the English principle. No such magnificent equipment exists in any other university for student accommodation as that notable edifice, costing into the millions, whose great Commons Hall afforded bodily sustenance to a large proportion of attendants as well as extraordinary entertainment. The reception in its open quadrangle by President and Mrs. Locke on Wednesday evening with the attendant festivities in its gymnasium and little theatre was picturesque and delightful beyond words, and the entertainment features of the conference thruout, with the exception of the ill-advised formal reception succeeding the opening exercises which dangerously jammed the Senate Chamber and the single corridor approach, were unprecedented, so that the general feeling was that this was one of the pleasantest of all conferences.

PRESIDENT LOCKE'S happy manner and close personal management contributed much to the success of the conference. His address was not only thoughtful and worthy of the occasion, but it produced immediate results in its suggestion for reform of methods within the organization. He revived the proposal to have the president elected for two years instead of

one and for biennial instead of annual conferences so that alternate years could be given to affiliated and section meetings. This would not diminish, but would rather increase the attendance at conferences, but would make possible one session for real general discussion and give time for those present to have personal conversations denied opportunity in the ten-ring circus pressure of recent gatherings. The president might then resume real influence as a leader of policies of the A. L. A., for there is of course danger that, altho there is general appreciation of the work of Headquarters a bureaucracy sooner or later develops from a permanent organization unless there is fresh leadership. An unfortunate precedent developed in the notion that there must be a change in the personnel of the presidency at each annual election. President Winsor held office for several years to the great good of the Association and there is no danger within the A. L. A. of the third term complication. The Council took immediate steps to give careful consideration to the constitutional changes involved in these suggestions and to another, proposed by Dr. Hill, that the Council should elect its own chairman for a term of three years. It is a fair question whether the latter feature might not result in a bifurcation and division of leadership which might defeat the very purpose of the other change.

THE meeting of the Special Libraries Association was no less successful in its way, and its extent and diversity of interest were shown by the division of the membership in its well-attended meetings into the respective fields of finance, insurance and journalism, and the like. A commendable effort was made thru the invitation of the Canadian special librarians to a complimentary dinner, to enroll more of these in the general Association and to stimulate local organizations among them. So far even those in Toronto itself have not come into close association and there is almost no contact with those in other cities. The experience of the Special Library Association and the result of such

group gatherings as were held at Toronto have shown what organization may do in special fields, and it is to be hoped that the business and other libraries of Canada in special fields may come together both in their own association and in the larger international body.

ADVANTAGE was taken of the gathering at Toronto of the librarians from most of the Canadian Provinces, who have seldom come together before, to hold a meeting of the Canadian librarians, which resulted in the formation of a Canadian Library Association. The A. L. A. conference happily emphasized thruout the unity of the two peoples "American" and Canadian and it is to be expected that the result of the new organization while it is national in character will be to strengthen rather than to minimize

the American Library Association as an international organization. The provinces of Canada are connected by the Canadian national railways extending from Vancouver to Halifax so that our Canadian brethren should be able to get together from year to year at one point after another on the railway line, thus doing for Canada the service that has been done by national meetings within the United States in giving a real unity thru the Canadian nation to the library profession and library work. Incidentally it will serve the purposes of the regional organizations within the United States bringing together members from several of our states as the new organization should bring together those from the nine Canadian provinces, with which Newfoundland might rightly be associated.

Library Book Outlook

THE weeks which have elapsed since the publication of our June 15th number have supplied a goodly number of interesting new library books, in all classes.

Biographical works include the suppressed autobiography of Catherine the Great of Russia, entitled *Memoirs of Catherine the Great* (Knopf, \$5); *The Light of Experience*, by Sir Francis Younghusband (Houghton Mifflin, \$4), a reflective autobiography, by one of the best-known British travellers, revealing the fact that the author knew how to observe human nature; *Guides, Philosophers, and Friends*, by Charles F. Thwing (Macmillan, \$3.50), reminiscences of famous Americans and Britons the author has known as college president; and *Balzac*, by René Benjamin (Knopf, \$5), an entertaining narrative, more imaginative in treatment than the conventional biography.

Among travel-books, mention should be made of *The Lure of the Great Smokies*, by Robert L. Mason (917.68, Houghton Mifflin, \$4.50), which describes the beauties of the mountains that lie on the boundary between Tennessee and North Carolina; *The Italy of the Italians*, by E. R. P. Vincent (914.5, Dutton, \$5), describing Italy as the author observed it after freeing his mind from the traditional preconceptions; *Bouquet*, by G. B. Stern (014.4, Knopf, \$3.50), being the record of a motor-tour thru the wine-country of France, with emphasis laid on the vintages rather than on the vistas; *Brittany and the Loire*, by Leslie Richardson (914.4, Dodd, Mead, \$4), an illustrated travel-book; *The Lure of Normandy*, by Frances M. Gostling (914.4, McBride, \$2.50), by a practised travel-book

writer; and *How to Find Old Paris*, by John N. Ware (914.4, McBride, \$2), outlining several trips, of a few hours each, in which the visitor may see the less usual portions of this ancient city.

History and Sociology offer the *Annual Register for 1926* (909, Longmans, \$12), continuing the well-known series of annual reviews of public events; *What and Why in China*, by Paul Hutchinson (951, Willett, Clark & Colby, \$1), a succinct outline of the Chinese situation, for the ordinary reader; *From Bismarck to the World War*, by Erich Brandenburg (943, Oxford Univ. Pr., \$7), a history of German foreign policy, from 1870 to 1914, based almost entirely on documents hitherto hidden in the German Foreign Office; *Bismarck, Andrassy, and Their Successors*, by Count Julius von Andrassy (943, Houghton Mifflin, \$6), in line with the foregoing, but based partly on documents which belonged to the author's father, the Count Julius Andrassy who was Minister of Austria-Hungary from 1871 to 1879; *The Russian Imperial Conspiracy, 1892-1914*, by Robert Latham Owen (947, A. & C. Boni, \$2), which gives the author's reasons for believing that the Russian autocracy planned and launched the World War; *The Famine in Soviet Russia, 1919-1923*, by H. H. Fisher (947, Macmillan, \$5), being an account of the operations of the American Relief Administration; *The History of Reparations*, by Carl Bergman (940.9, Houghton Mifflin, \$6), a fair-minded account of the whole problem of reparations, by the representative of the German government with the Reparations Commission; *Cassandra, or the Future of the British Empire*.

by F. C. S. Schiller (942, Dutton, \$1), in the "To-day and To-morrow" series; *Village Communities*, by P. D. Brunner (321, Doran, \$2.25), eight case-studies of various agricultural villages, together with a summary of village conditions in general; and *City Health Administration*, by Carl E. McCombs (352, Macmillan, \$5.50), a scholarly compilation of existing information, much of which is not readily accessible otherwise.

In Literature we have *Apuleius and His Influence*, by Elizabeth H. Haight (870, Longmans, \$1.75), in the "Our Debt to Greece and Rome" series; *The Jew in Drama*, by M. J. Landa (808.2, Morrow, \$3.50), throwing new light on such details as the first appearance of the Jewish usurer in British drama and the origin of Dickens' Fagin; *The Progress of Drama Through the Centuries*, by Ruth M. Stauffer (802, Macmillan, \$3), with eighteen progressive plays, from Sophocles to Clyde Fitch; *Dramas by Present-Day Writers*, by Raymond W. Pence (822, Scribner, \$2.50), a 704-page volume, containing both British and American dramas; *One-Act Plays for Stage and Study*, the Third Series (822.08, French, \$3.15), containing twenty-one further contemporary plays that have never before been published in book form—American, English, and Irish; *The Cambridge Book of Lesser Poets*, by J. C. Squire (821.08, Macmillan, \$3.50), an anthology designed to supplement such standard collections as the *Oxford Book of English Verse* and the *Golden Treasury*, from which, for space-reasons, the many good poems of minor poets have been excluded; *The Women at Point Sur*, by Robinson Jeffers (811, Boni and Liveright, \$2.50), a long narrative poem, by the author of *Roan Stallion*; and *The Harvest of a Quiet Eye*, by Odell Shepard (814, Houghton Mifflin, \$3), containing essays and poems of the Connecticut countryside.

Books in the field of Science, Philosophy, Art, and Education include *Nature-Trails*, by Dietrich Lange (504, Appleton, \$2), containing stories and sketches of outdoor-life; *The Practical Value of Birds*, by Junius Henderson (598, Macmillan, \$2.50), a digest and index of the whole North American literature of economic ornithology; *The Next Age of Man*, by Albert E. Wiggam (570, Bobbs-Merrill, \$3), expounding the author's belief that biology is about to let loose mighty forces, which will determine our evolution; *Inventions and Patents*, by Milton Wright (608, McGraw-Hill, \$2.50), treating of their development and promotion; *The Mystery and Lure of Perfume*, by Charles J. S. Thompson (646, Lippincott, \$3.50); *Artificial Silk*, by Thomas Woodhouse (677, Pitman, \$2),

treating of its manufacture and uses; *Veneers and Plywood*, by E. Vernon Knight (684, Ronald, \$6), a manual on their craftsmanship and artistry, production methods, and present-day utility; *Bows and Arrows*, by James Duff (796, Macmillan, \$2), telling how bows and arrows are best made for all sorts of target-shooting; *The Religion Called Behaviorism*, by Louis Berman (150, Boni and Liveright, \$1.75), being an explanation of the author's opposition to the school of psychological thought which specializes in behaviorism; *The Evolution of Ethics as Revealed in the Great Religions*, by Elias H. Sneath (170, Yale, \$4), a series of intensive studies on the ethics of the great religions, each by a specialist; *The Wandering Scholars*, by Helen Waddell (374, Houghton Mifflin, \$5), a study of the medieval precursors of our present-day universities; and *Adult Elementary Education*, by Huldah F. Cook (379, Scribner, \$1.80), containing suggestions on educational procedure with foreign-born adults, illiterate native-born whites, and American Negroes.

Of the fiction of recent publication, mention need be made only of *Lost Ecstasy*, by Mary Roberts Rinehart (Doran, \$2), a novel of modern American life, the hero a Western cowboy, the heroine an eastern girl of wealth and social position; *The Small Bachelor*, by P. G. Wodehouse (Doran, \$2), a typically Wodehousian tale of the adventures of a New York bachelor who starts out to be married, when Fate intervenes; *The Case-Book of Sherlock Holmes*, by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (Doran, \$2), containing new exploits of the famous detective and his friend, Dr. Watson; *The Eye in Attendance*, by Valentine Williams (Houghton Mifflin, \$2), a murder-mystery story; and *Congaree Sketches*, by Edward C. L. Adams (Univ. of North Carolina Press, \$2), containing stories and sketches of Negro life in the Congaree swamps of South Carolina, in the tradition of Joel Chandler Harris.

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Proceedings of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. First annual proceedings. U. S. Office of Experiment Station. Special Report 9. American Association of University Professors. Bulletins: July, 1915; May, 1916, Vol. II, No. 3, pt. 1; Jan., 1918, Vol. IV, No. 1. Address University of South Dakota Library, Vermillion, S. Dak.
New York University Library, Washington Square, New York, needs title page and index for Vol. 12, A. L. A. Bulletin.

Wanted.—Scientific American, 1911—Nos. 3 and 4; 1916—Nos. 22, 25, Supp. 2108 (May 27); 1917 Supp. 2166 (July 7); 1918—Supps. 2213 (June 1), 2226 (August 31), 2239 (November 30); 1919—Supps. 2389, 90, 91, 92 and 93 (all for the month of December). Address Monsieur le Bibliothécaire, Bibliothèque du Ministère de la Marine, Rue Royale, Paris.

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Among Librarians

George Watson Cole, librarian emeritus of the Henry E. Huntington Library, has been made an honorary member of the (British) Bibliographical Society in recognition of his services to bibliography, and particularly for services rendered in connection with the Society's *Short Title Catalog of English Books before 1640*.

Lillian Collins, 1914 Washington, librarian for the College of Puget Sound, appointed librarian of the Hoquiam Public Library.

Robert R. Finster succeeds Edmund L. Pearson as editor of publications of the New York Public Library, combining that office with his work as clerk to the Board of Trustees.

Winnie Foster, 1908 Wis., resigned as librarian at International Falls, Minn., to go to the Public Library, Jackson, Mich., on May first, as cataloger.

Myrtle Funkhouser, 1923 Washington, has resigned from the Ellensburg State Normal School, Washington, to attend the graduate library school of the University of Michigan.

Alice G. Higgins, who has had charge of the Training Class of the New York Public Library, has resigned to join the new Library School of the New Jersey College for Women.

Russella Hardeman, 1923 Washington, is returning to the Seattle Public Library after a year in New York.

Dorothy L. Hull, 1925 Pratt, has been appointed librarian of the Horace Mann School in New York.

Hung Yu-feng, 1921 New York State, who has been since August 1921 librarian of Southeastern University, Nanking, has been relieved at that post, due to the reorganization of the University and of the library brought about by recent political events.

Isabelle B. Hurlbutt, Simmon, 1916, has resigned the vice-librarianship of the Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Md., to do editorial and publicity work for the District of Columbia Public Library.

Margaret Jackson, 1915 New York Public, will go on September 1 to organize and administer the Hoyt Library, Kingston, Penn.

Linn Jones, 1911-12 Simmons spec., succeeds Margaret Jackson in September as librarian of the Chatham, New Jersey, Public Library.

Gladys Young Leslie, librarian of the Seward Park Branch will succeed Alice G. Higgins as principal of the training class of the New York Public Library when it meets in September.

Estelle L. Liebmann, 1916 Pratt, has taken the position of librarian of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation in New York.

Sydney B. Mitchell, who has been for the last year professor of library science at the University of Michigan, returns to Berkeley as head of the department of library science of the University of California. He will be succeeded at Ann Arbor for the coming year by Carleton B. Joeckel, librarian of the Berkeley Public Library.

Margery H. Patch, formerly assistant cataloger in the University of Pittsburgh Library, has been appointed librarian of the Southern Branch of the University of Idaho, at Pocatello, which was until recently known as the Idaho Technical Institute.

Julia C. Pressey, 1922 Wisconsin, who received the degree of B.L.S. from the University of Illinois Library School in 1926 for the second year's work, becomes instructor in cataloging, classification, and related subjects in the Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta in September. During the summer session Miss Pressey will teach the regular course in cataloging and classification for the high school graduates in the University of Illinois Library School.

W. Taylor Purdum, New York State 1924, has resigned as librarian of the Carnegie Free Library of Ogden, Utah, to become chief, order and accessions division, of the District of Columbia Public Library.

Jane R. Radford, 1923 Wisconsin, has been elected librarian of the Shorewood High School, Milwaukee, her term of service to begin the first of September. While completing the work for her bachelor's degree, she has been a part-time assistant in the cataloging department of the University Library.

Blanche A. Smith, Pratt 1921, reference librarian of the Des Moines Public Library has been appointed supervisor of extension work in the District of Columbia Public Library.

Mary M. Sullivan, 1925 Pratt, acting children's librarian of the Hudson Park branch of the New York Public Library, has taken the position of reference librarian in the Binghamton, N. Y., Public Library.

Christian Trefzger, head of the library department of G. E. Stechert and Co. and for over thirty years connected with that house, died on June 12 after an operation for appendicitis.

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Grace Thornton, 1925 Pratt, formerly on the staff of the Brooklyn Public Library, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Madison (N. J.) Public Library.

Nathan van Patten, librarian of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., will become librarian of Leland Stanford University about the end of the year in succession to George T. Clark who has held that post for twenty years and who plans to retire.

George Alan Works, professor of rural education at Cornell University, became dean of the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago on July 1. Professor Works, in association with Chancellor Capen of the University of Buffalo, recently completed an investigation of library problems in colleges and universities (See *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for June 1, p. 577, p. 599), and for many years has been active in survey work. He received a Ph.B. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1904, an M.S. degree in 1912, and recently an Ed.D. degree from Harvard. Professor Works was superintendent of schools in Wisconsin until 1911, after which he taught at Wisconsin and the University of Minnesota, going to Cornell in 1914. At Cornell he was chairman of the University Division of Education. He was director of the rural schools survey in New York and director of the educational survey of Texas.

Additional appointments in the Pratt class of 1927 are as follows—Margaret K. Dent, assistant, Pratt Institute Free Library; Maurine Fairweather, librarian, Westport High School, Kansas City, Mo.; Annadale Riley, children's department, Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library; Wilda C. Suter, music assistant, Curtis Institute of Music, Philadelphia, Pa.; Helen E. Vogel, children's department, Minneapolis Public Library; Grace Wood, assistant, library of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; Ethel M. Youtz, head of loan department, Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa.

Appointment of members of the class of 1927 of the Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta have been made as follows:

Lois Adelaide Bolles, librarian in charge, Theological Library, Emory University; Louisa Bobo Carlisle, librarian, Converse College, Spartanburg, S. C.; Pauline Rivers Dill, assistant, Public Library, Charleston, S. C.; Lucy Borton Frederick, assistant, circulation department, Cossitt Public Library, Memphis, Tenn.; Ethel Elizabeth Hailey, assistant, circulation department, University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Mary Ellis Hall, assistant, circulation department, Public Library, Greensboro, N. C.; Mary Allene Ramage, cataloging department, Duke University, Durham,

N. C.; Katharine Holland Spicer, cataloger, University of Richmond, Richmond, Va.; Willie Wallace Welch, librarian, County Library, Albemarle, N. C.

Appointments of graduates of the St. Louis Library School class of 1927 are as follows: June Barclay and Ara Kelly, Public Library, Evansville, Ind.; Adelaide Francis, Hosmer Hall Library, St. Louis; Anne Tate Harding, Public Library, Benton, Ill.; Emily Hewitt, Public Library, Alton, Ill.; Alice Monroe, Public Library, Cleveland; Margaret Pease, Public Library, Mason City, Iowa; Nada Reddish, Public Library, Detroit; Elsie Schinzel, Public Library, Burlington, Iowa; Florence DeB. Wade, Public Library, Kansas City, Mo.; Mary E. Akins, Naomi Barkley, Mildred Bess, Mary E. Connor, Emma May Dorris, Martha Garland, Marie V. Huss, Catherine Peniman, Pearl Portnoy, Lucille Runge, Mrs. Esther Schisler, Nan Butler Shallcross, Ruth A. Shapiro, Mrs. Phillip Varney of St. Louis; Phyllis Hackman of St. Charles; Inis Smith of Oskaloosa, Iowa; Dorothy Summers of St. Paul, Minn.; Margaret E. Goldsby of Little Rock, Ark., and Dorothy Beck of Fort Smith, Ark., will fill positions in the St. Louis Public Library. Celeste Terry, the post graduate student in the course in children's work, remains as assistant in the children's department of Cabanne Branch for the present. Appointments for the remainder of the class are pending.

Appointments of graduates of the University of Wisconsin Library School class of 1927 are given below. A list of appointments on p. 659, column 1 of the June 15 *JOURNAL* listed under Wisconsin should be Simmons College School of Library Science.

Madge J. Collar, senior assistant, Public Library, Milwaukee; Esther Conner, librarian, Muskegon Heights branch, Hackley Public Library, Muskegon, Mich.; Louva M. Crane, librarian, Woodland Park branch, Public Library, Duluth, Minn.; Alma Davis, assistant, Public Library, Mason City, Iowa; Leah Diehl, reference librarian and assistant cataloger, Public Library, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Ruth L. Dougherty, cataloger, Public Library, Oak Park, Ill.; Dorothy Earl, returns to a position in Public Library, San Diego, Calif.; Frances Foster, senior assistant, Public Library, Milwaukee, Wis.; Ethel L. Goff, cataloger, Carnegie Free Library, Alliance, Ohio; Ida Goshkin, cataloger for the summer, Marquette University High School library, Milwaukee; Esther C. Groh, senior assistant, Public Library, Milwaukee; Frances A. Heckman, assistant in Children's Department, and student in training in special class for children's work, Public Library, Cleveland; Neva Holmes, librarian, Public

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Library, Des Plaines, Ill.; Katheryn Hornibrook, librarian, Public Library, Kaukauna, Wis.; Genevieve M. Huff, assistant, Public Library, Waukesha, Wis.; Annis Knights, assistant in children's department, Public Library, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Harriet Love, children's librarian, Public Library, Oshkosh, Wis.; Margaret McIntosh, assistant, Connecticut College Library, New Haven, Conn.; Martha B. Merrell, reference librarian, Public Library, Oshkosh, Wis.; Jane Morgan, assistant, Public Library, Detroit, Mich.; Alice Palmer Morris, librarian, T. B. Scott Public Library, Wisconsin Rapids; Martha J. Petty, children's librarian, Public Library, Manitowoc, Wis.; Dorothy J. Randall, reviser, Library School, University of Wisconsin; Lois M. Ringo, first assistant, Public Library, Anderson, Ind.; Grace V. Schoechert, assistant, University of Wisconsin Library, Madison; Mary Scott, librarian, South Branch, Public Library, Lima, Ohio; Mary C. Shemorry, head library assistant, Public Library, Milwaukee; Helen N. Sherrill, general assistant, Public Library, Charlotte, N. C.; Katharine Wesson, assistant librarian, State Teachers' College Library, Mankato, Minn.; Mildred J. Wilder, assistant, Circulation Dept., Cossitt Library, Memphis, Tenn.; and Eda A. Zwinggi, head assistant, Public Library, Milwaukee.

The placements of the class of 1927 of the School of Library Science of Western Reserve University are as follows: Maurine R. Brunner and Estella E. Hudson, Adelbert College Library, Western Reserve University; Frances N. Moore, Detroit Public Library; Frances P. Skinner, Lewis Institute Library, Chicago; Esther Stroedter, Ohio State University Library; Eleanor F. Turner, Cleveland Heights Public Library; Elizabeth W. Willingham, Detroit Public Library; Ruth Barber, Municipal University Library, Akron; Helen C. Bough, Chicago Public Library; Susie Campbell, Denver Public Library; Dorothy Clemens, Virginia (Minn.) Public Library; Lorraine Hallowell, Waterloo (Iowa) Public Library; Helene K. Hull, Cleveland Heights Public Library; Catherine Johnson, East Cleveland Public Library; Estelle R. Jordan, Bradford (Pa.) Public Library; Helen S. Keating, Mansfield (Ohio) Public Library; Hope Packard, Toledo Public Library; Mildred M. Rettig and Marion L. Stute, Evansville (Ind.) Public Library; Dorothy I. Strouse, Lucas County Public Library, Maumee, Ohio; Francis E. Thomas, Seattle Public Library. The following are to be on the staff of the Cleveland Public Library system in branches, school libraries, or departments of the main library (several have been on leave of absence from the library):

Mabel Booton, Barbara H. Cooper, Catherine M. Harkness, Zella B. Jacque, Rita G. Klein, Doris A. Pletscher, Eunice T. Pomeroy, Donna L. Root, Lucia H. Sanderson, Alice H. Simpson, Dorothy Van Gorder, Alice B. Weaver, Anne C. Woodworth, Margaret Brown, Margaret Clark, Mary G. English, Agnes H. Harnett, Clara M. Kluge, Jean C. Roose, Ellen O. Wolfe, Lydia E. Wright.

Students in the Senior Course in Library Work with Children, combined with work in the Cleveland Public Library, are placed as follows: Marie A. Bird, Detroit Public Library; Helen C. Bough, Chicago Public Library; Katherine L. Lund, Seattle Public Library; Emma L. Riggs, Los Angeles Public Library; Minnie Rubin, National Library of Palestine, Jerusalem. In the Cleveland Public Library children's rooms or school libraries the following are placed: Margaret A. Downing, Agnes M. Green, Zella M. Hayes, Ida M. Hudson, Mary T. Hugentugler.

Graduates of the class of 1927 of the Simmons College School of Library Science were inadvertently listed in our last number as graduates of the Wisconsin School. These are:

Elizabeth Baer and Geraldine Hacker, children's work, Detroit Public Library; Alice H. Barrett, assistant, Bookshop for Boys and Girls, Boston; Josephine M. Dudley, cataloger, Iowa State College Library, Ames; Christina M. Gillespie, general assistant, Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, N. H.; Margaret A. Herridge, general assistant, Clark University Library, Worcester, Mass.; Mary E. Howard, assistant, Bookshop for Boys and Girls, Boston; Gladys M. Hunt, returning to Penn College Library, Oskaloosa, Iowa, as librarian; Jeanette H. Kahnweiler, general assistant, Toledo (Ohio) Public Library; Florence K. Lewis, librarian, Junior High School, Denver, Colo.; Emily Lovell, cataloger, Frick Art Reference Library, New York City; Dagny N. Midelfart, reference assistant, Norwegian and Swedish branch, Minneapolis Public Library; Eleanor N. Midwood, general assistant, Clark University Library, Worcester, Mass.; Alice L. Mundt is to spend the year in travel abroad; Evelyn Runnette, reference assistant, Denver (Colo.) Public Library; Hazel P. Sheldon, assistant in Industrial Division, Public Library of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.; Helen K. Spreng, first assistant, school department, Cleveland (Ohio) Public Library; Lillian J. Swenson, reference assistant, Kansas State Agricultural College Library, Manhattan, Kansas; Clara E. Vorreiter, school department, Denver, Colo.; Jeanne Willard, cataloger, Hispanic Society of America, New York City.

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